Bellefonte Republican

Established in 1869.} "Let us see to it that a Government, of the People, for the People, and by the People, shall not perish from the Earth."---A. LINCOLN. {Terms: $2.00 per annum

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Bellefonte Republican.

By EDWARD T. TUTEN.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—No communication published unless accompanied by the real name of the writer.

Correspondents should write upon but one side of the paper, and avoid the use of pale or fancy inks.

EDITORIAL BRIEFS.

NICE party, isn't it—to be controled by a coal king and railroad magnate like Congressman Scott!

THE whole number of furnaces now idle on account of the coal strike in the anthracite region is twenty-one.

—Republican and Philadelphia Press $2.00 a year.

ACCORDING to the Chinese calendar this year has fifteen months. In numbers the Chinaman always comes out ahead.

VOYAGING on the Great Lakes is almost as dangerous as sailing the great oceans; 240 human lives were lost on them last year.

CHICAGO burglars seem to be making a practical application of the Anarchist doctrines in the way of killing off Chicago millionaires.

A STOLEN kiss in New Jersey has been valued by court and jury at $1.15. Surely at this price the supply must be far greater than the demand.

THE rising rebellion against Cleveland in the Democratic ranks is ominous of the storm that will hurl the Democratic party from power in November.

THE Florida Republicans are making early preparations for the presidential campaign. The delegation to Chicago, it is said, will be instructed for Blaine.

ALL the reports from Albany seem to indicate that money and common sense did not go hand in hand in the construction of the palatial Capitol building.

NEARLY all the members of the Bradford county bar have signed a petition pledging to Chief Justice Gordon support in his candidacy for re-election, and indorsing his fitness.

So great is the desire of the people in Washington to see Mrs. Cleveland every time she appears in public that her progress is often disagreeable obstructed by a gaping crowd.

INDICATIONS indicate at this stage of the proceedings that several politicians who imagine they are going to get an office are simply going to get left, and they are not Republicans either.

—The Republican and Philadelphia Press one year $2.00.

REPORTS from Sweden of Parliamentary progress toward placing an import duty on cereals seem to indicate that Whitelaw Reid's farmers' convention has had an influence in some quarter.

THE corps of the South Penn railroad has been galvanized into a semblance of life and some people are confident that great things are going to happen along the route of the line during the year.

THE dread intelligence that the latest form of the prevailing business fashion is a "canvas-back duck trust," carries with it the consolation of the knowledge that in this trust, at least, the stock is perfectly water-proof.

FRESH strawberries are appearing in the Philadelphia market. As they cost about as much as anthracite coal they are, like that product of Pennsylvania, luxuries with which the poor have no business at this season.

SUNDAY was the seventy-ninth anniversary of the birthday of Abraham Lincoln. It was celebrated Saturday night in orations. The memory of that greatest of Americans grows every year more precious in the hearts of his country men.

THE declaration of Prince Bismarck that "the Germans fear God and no one else in the world" is certainly a manly utterance, coming from the source it does. We hope it is true of the Germans and we would be pleased if the same thing could be said of the Americans.

THE American workingman has to pay no more for the necessaries of life than his English brother, though his wages are much higher, and your can buy a suit of clothes for less money in Bellefonte than you would have to pay in London, or any other English city.

VARIOUS FACTS WHICH WILL REVIVE A NEIGHBOR'S SLUGGISH INTELLECT.

We are rejoiced to talk tariff or anything else with our neighbor, the *Watchman*, for it is the first time in the history of that newspaper that it has exhibited a willingness to discuss a subject. It's usual stock in trade is an appeal to prejudice.

We shall maintain the proposition that the present rate of taxation does not exist because of the war, but because the exigencies of the situation demand it. We deprecate the words "excessive" and "war" as they have absolutely nothing to do with the present tariff.

"Our neighbor may not know that the Democratic party is a tariff party," exclaims the *Watchman*. Yes, we acknowledge we know nothing of the kind, and our neighbor must be as a blind as a bat to the movement of events if it asserts anything of the sort. What the Democratic party may have been in the past we care not. It does not enter into the proposition. But that it is not a tariff party now is proven by the latest composition written by President Cleveland, wherein he advocated the removal of duty from many raw materials which are imported. If once in its history the Democratic party was a tariff party argues nothing in regard to its present status. There are only two doctrines to which it has been known to adhere for more than four years at a time, viz., State sovereignity and Pharisaical love for the constitution. That is really loves the constitution we do not believe, but it finds the cry of "unconstitutional" a convenient one to defeat every movement forward in moral government.

Then, again, we dispute that before the war the prosperity of this country was unparalleled. Every school boy knows that the period immediately following the war witnessed the greatest prosperity, growth and improvement; and that is the period when the highest tariff existed. Statistics will bear us out in this, especially in regard to the Northern states, and now, even in the South, the productions far exceed what they were in the years which the *Watchman* denominates as prosperous.

Referring to the war, our neighbor continues—"No nation but one that had been greatly prosperous could have made such exertions or displayed such prodigious strength." While we admit prosperity through all the history of this country, our neighbor must not dodge the fact that comparative prosperity is the question at issue. Then, we do not know that the world looked on with astonishment at the *material* strength or wealth that was exhibited during that conflict. No, while most of the world aided the South, the vitality of the North is what surprised them. They discovered a patriotism which was willing to do and dare all to keep the Union "one and inseperable." The history of the world shows other exhibitions of such prowess, bravery and triumph in the face of great odds. The North triumphed, which liberated the slaves and settled the question of secession.

What must govern the policy of the country? It is clear to us that we cannot trust to the theories of college professors or of Presidents who are not statesmen—or, even, beg pardon, of our neighbor, the *Watchman*. Experience is the great teacher. Experience records greatest prosperty under highest tariff. Common sense teaches that the tariff must be regulated—by its friends. We will do it.

We will not say that the *Watchman* is ignorant. It's editor has too much experience to lack knowledge on this subject. But what is worse—it deliberately misrepresents to suit its inclinations. We hope our neighbor will acknowledge its error.

DEMOCRACY is working out its inevitable ends in once feudal Norway. Among the many subjects to be discussed in the Storthing, the session being about to open, is the cutting down of the King's salary, which is considered much too high for that not particularly wealthy country to afford. Norway contains about two millions of inhabitants, who have hitherto contrived to pay their King $85,000 a year. Together with this the Crown Prince receives $20,000. The King's duties are undoubtedly slight, possibly not quite so arduous as those of the Mayor of one of our large American cities. One of the most anomalous things in this king governed country is that the monarch's sojourn in the country is only one or two months in the year, while the Crown Prince has hardly spent two months in Norway for the past five years. It is scarcely a wonder that Norwegians should, under any circumstances, consider it fitting to retrench.

PRINCETON'S PRESIDENCY.

The change of administration which was effected at Princeton College on Thursday, says the Philadelphia *Bulletin*, is to be remarked for the unanimity which characterized the action of the Board of Trutees both in doing honor to Doctor McCosh and in electing his successor. During his twenty years of administration, President McCosh has impressed his powerful personality on everything associated with Princeton's intellectual activity. His theological conservatism was peculiarly adapted to Princeton sentiment; and since the very beginning of his administration, the religious world generally has felt the strong personal influence which he has exerted at his home by adoption. The intellectual vigor of the man who, after having passed the age of three-score, crossed an ocean to begin a new career in a comparatively strange country, the striking example of such a strong moral character could not but exert a very general influence for good among the impressible young men committed to his care. Doctor McCosh has been faithful to every trust committed to him by the Princeton authorities. His administration has been progressive and vigorous. Everything that he has done for the New Jersey institution has been marked by a peculiarly Scotch virility. Princeton may be proud even of his errors, for they have been of a kind which no small or weak man could commit. The eloquent eulogium delivered by Doctor Pennington on Thursday had no more pertinent words than these: "He has lived for the college, and its advancement has been the one object upon which all his thoughts and efforts were centred." And delicacy probably restrained him from adding that the venerable teacher had shown rare appreciation of his position and prudence in retiring from his onerous position at the height of his popularity and while in full enjoyment of his work's fruition.

It seems that Doctor McCosh's main reason for retiring was his desire to see a younger man directing the institution before the veteran should have gone to his rest, and in the selection of Doctor Patton, the Board of Trustees unanimously deferred to the choice of the retiring President, naming his trusted friend and assistant, one in thorough sympathy with the present policy, whom he can, so speak, "train up to hand." Doctor Patton belongs to the younger school of distinguished men, to the class of Americans who have made names known for intellectual force and originality, rich in promise for the future of America's literary and scientific regulation. Many of the younger Alumni preferred Professor Sloane, and because of the active interest manifested by these younger graduates during the McCosh administration, many members of the Board of Trustees were inclined to support the young men's candidate. Professor Sloane, is a layman, and Princeton was rich in tradition when desperately poor in pocket; so it was insisted by Dr. Patton's supporters that the precedents should be observed by the selection of a Presbyterian clergyman. With most commendable good sense, Professor Sloane's friends refused to carry their contest into the meeting of the Trustees. Doctor Patton was named without opposition, and it is probable that Professor Sloane will be made Vice President, as was suggested by Doctor McCosh during his recent visit to Philadelphia. With Doctor Patton in the chair; with the retiring President an emeritus professor, in high honor and on good salary; with Professor Sloane Vice President, Princeton will enjoy a degree of equanimity more gratifying than has been its experience since the loyal McCosh read Autocrat's poem at the Harvard centennial, packed his gripsack and left Cambridge.

THE St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* says: The free traders evidently believe that no duty was ever placed on coal until the Republican party came into power. The truth is, however, as all persons conversant with the subject know, there has been an impost on coal during nearly all the time since the adoption of tariff act on July 4, 1689. From 1824 to 1843 it was $1.68 a ton. During the war it ranged from $1 to $1.10 a ton. Subsequently it went up to $1.25 a ton, but since 1872 it has been only 75c. The reduction made in 1872, it is but fair to say also, was the work of the Republicans.

NOW YOU SEE IT, AND NOW YOU DON'T.

The Philadelphia *Record*, says the *Press*, is offended by the demand of the farmers for an increased duty on flax. In the severity of its effort to see the duty at once cause a severe rise in the price and thereby tax the farmer heavily on his linen coat and at the same time cause a severe depression in the price of flax, just as it has in that of wool, thereby disappointing the farmer who raises flax, it fixes its left eye on the rise in flax and its right eye on the fall in flax so peculiarly and "Singerly" that its infirmity might be mistaken for a squint. It says:

It has been demonstrated beyond question by the recent experience of the country that the encouragement of wool production by the heavy duties of 1867 did not operate to raise prices.

Here we have the right eyes resting upon the fall in flax, which the increased duty will produce, just as the increased duties of 1867 on wool have, according to the *Record*, caused a lower price for wool. In the next sentence, the *Record* beholds, from its left eye, the rise in price. It says:

An increase in the duty on flax and flax products would add to the burdens of 100 farmers for every single farmer it would benefit.

Of course, it can not be a burden unless it raises prices; hence it is going to raise prices on 100 purchasers of flax where it reduces them on one. But the one on whom the price is reduced is to be the fellow who raises all the flax, and the 100 on whom the price is to be raised are to be the 100 purchasers who buy the flax from that one producer. As to the sellar flax will be cheaper than now; as to the buyer it will be dearer than now. Turn the rascals out. A public office is a public trust.

THE little State of Rhode Island has just completed its census. The population is 304,284, a few thousand less than the estimated population of San Francisco. There are 118,070 people in Providence, its largest city, and the average population to the square mile is 288. As in most of the old thickly populated States, the females out-number the males, there being 157,881 of the former to 146,393 of the latter. In this little State, where there must be a school-house in sight from almost any point, there are 26,313 who cannot read or write It is claimed, however—and probably with truth—that the illiterates are mostly included in the 85,561 foreign born residents of the State. But Rhode Island, if small in territory, is rich in money. The savings banks hold $50,876,390 of the people's money. One fifth of the people work in manufacturing establishments. The fact that a State so largely given up to manufacturing industries should have so handsome a bank account indicates fairly good wages.

SENATOR LELAND STANFORD denies that he suggested any names for the special committee of the Senate which is to report bills concerning the Pacific railroad business in which Senator Stanford is largely interested. He merely asked Mr. Ingalls to place on that committee "one of the Pacific coast Senators who is thoroughly conversant with the workings of the roads." Consequently Mr. Ingalls named Senator Hearst, who is very nearly the equivalent of Senator Stanford himself. This will not at all disturb the general conviction that Senator Stanford is industriously carrying out Mr. C. P. Huntingdon's policy of "looking after the interests of the road."

AN exchange hits the nail square on the head when it says: Your true monopolist doesn't care a straw for the tariff. He can get along without protection. There is William L. Scott, Pennsylvania's new Democratic boss, for instance. He is a champion monopolist, an oppressor of the laborer, an ardent friend of trusts and a sharer in their profits, but he is for free trade. He knows that free trade will do no harm to the trusts; that its only effect will be to lower wages.

IT looks as though the Western Union monopoly were taking some interest in the prospects for a postal telegraph when representatives of a number of small papers through the country are gotten together by it at Indianapolis, under the title of National Publishers' Convention, to oppose the Cullom bill.

Is the sun of Henry George setting? It is hinted that, despite his opposition to an independent Presidental candidate, his party will put one in the field.

—Republican and Philadelphia Press $2.00 a year.

THE WORLD'S RULERS.

Surely the most important event in European politics, last week, was the address of Prince Bismarck. It was a notable speech even for that sagacious prince. Every word was indicative of conscious resolution and strength—that he is master of the situation.

His words were eminently pacific and did more to once again dispel fears of war than any single act could have done. A word from Prince Bismarck can have more influence for war or peace than from any other man living. He appealed to the patriotism of Germany. He spoke of the universal desire of Christians for peace. He scouted the idea that a few arrests on the French frontier could be a *casus belli*. Russia, he declared, cannot afford to go to war. Germany and Austria stand united to preserve the peace of Europe and seem determined to do it. Long live Prince Bismarck!

The Queen of England and Empress of India addressed her Parliament last week—briefly but comprehensively. Perhaps her review of affairs was as satisfactory as that of the average American President is. Certain it is that the Queen's message was short enough to read, while that of our own Chief Executive is usually too long.

Gladstone made a speech opposing the government's policy and challenging the government to prove by statistics that crime had decreased in Ireland under the Coercion act. Salisbury also spoke, but he is not of much consequence.

While all these principle people in the world are making themselves heard one great man seems to be very quiet—James G. Blaine. Plumed Knight, let us hear from you.

A MRS. JAROCHI is petitioning Congress to give her half a million dollars in consideration of the money which Count Pulaski gave to our Revolutionary forefathers one hundred and ten years. Her sole reason for making this place is that she happens to be a grandniece of that worthy Pole. The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Record* says that her claim is "generally acknowledged to be just." The fact is that it is as impudent as it is preposterous. Pulaski was long dead before this enterprising woman was born, and he certainly did not give his money to the United States in order that it might be returned to a person of whose existence he had never even dreamed. This is not a country in which the Government must look after grandnieces of patriots who have been for a century in their graves, and no encouragement should be given at Washington to such claims.

THE Saxton *Herald* says: General Supt. McHugh of the furnace of R. H. Powell's Sons & Co., received orders Wednesday to put the works in operation at once, and preparations to that effect have been begun. The employes are asked to go to work at the reduction with the promise of a raise in a month or so. The furnace will be put in blast in a few days.

THE man who controls the Democratic politics of this State is the only coal baron which it contains. He also boasts of being the greatest railroad magnate in the country. This man, Congressman Scott, who has usurped the place of a true statesman like Randall, carries on his business affairs with a high hand. He oppresses the employes and makes others bend to his will through sheer necessity.

CHAIRMAN MILLS is said to entertain the purpose of putting through the tariff bill without debate. That, we fancy, is on a par with the Texan's sense. We predict that no bill will pass the House before Reed, Randall and others have ceased to desire to debate it, and that no bill at all will pass they do not like.

CLAUS SPRECKLES, the Pacific Sugar King, who, by virtue of a mortgage on the Hawaian Islands, controlled that kingdom for years, will discover shortly that he cannot control a great American monopoly. The American Sugar Trust proposes to sweeten Mr. Spreckles because he refuses to join their combination.

WITH McGlynn and George separated, one of them can help the Republicans and the other the Democrats. Thus, the regular politicians will be enabled to vow that they are not such bad fellows after all.

GENERAL NOTES.

—Republican and Philadelphia Press $2.00 a year.

A Brooklyn woman of 80, who is a great-grandmother, is seeking a divorce.

A tramp was lately sold in Missouri for five cents for a six months work contract.

There are only forty-five female lawyers in the United States, but they talk like sixty.

At Cheboygan, Mich., nine feet of snow have fallen so far during the present month.

A lot of young grasshoppers were found by a lady in Meyersdale, Pa., on some plants a few days ago.

A relapse of the moon is what a Flint, Mich., youngster called the eclipse of that luminary recently.

Prof. Tyndall has reported a white rainbow, and Lord Monteage follows with the same observation.

While Buffalo Bill is abroad, Congress has got up a pleuro pneumonia bill, so the country is not lonesome.

—The Republican and Philadelphia Press one year $2.00.

Dimethylphenyloxyphragol is said by the *Hospital Gazette* to be good for rheumatism. It comes from Germany.

People who go up in a balloon together are generally conceded to be considerably "taken up with one another."

It is calculated by a careful Darwinian theorist that the fourth generation in Minnesota will be born with fur on.

Hens may be a little backward on eggs, but they never fail to come to the scratch where flowerbeds are concerned.

At a Hot Springs, Ark., ball a young lady, her mother, grandmother and great grandmother danced in the same set.

Citizens of Daugherty, Mitchell and Lee counties, Ga., are about to plant melon patches of from 50 to 150 acres each.

All the girls in Pewamo, Mich., excepting three have availed themselves of the glorious opportunity that leap year grants.

Leavenworth claims to have a house wherein dwell in perfect harmony eighteen intelligent marriageable young women.

Miss Susan La Flesche, an Omaha Indian maiden, is studying medicine as the ward of the Connecticut Indian Association.

—Republican and Philadelphia Press $2.00 a year.

One of the ladies present at a recent fancy costume ball at Denver wore a dress of white satin completely covered with local newspaper.

Grinnell, Ia., enjoys the distinction of never having a saloon and of not having furnished an inmate of the poor house or penitentiary for 28 years.

Two men of Lead City were in love with the same young woman. They decided first choice in a match of seven-up, six best games in eleven.

A house in New Jersey, which had been kept insured for 89 years, burned up the other day between the lapse of one policy and the taking out of another.

Mrs. Elizabeth Granger, who died in Pittsfield, Mass., the other day, at the age of 102 years and 9 months, was thought to be the oldest woman in the State.

A reporter, in describing a tee-total meeting, said that "they had a most harmonious and profitable session, and retired from the hall full of the best spirits."

Postmaster Klaus, of Jamestown, Dak., tells the story that he once bargained away for a bottle of champagne a business lot in the town that recently sold for $2,000.

—The Republican and Philadelphia Press one year $2.00.

The State of Sonoro, Mexico, levies a tax of $2 on every baby born within its limits, and charges the farmer 5 cents for every chicken he raises and 50 cents for every sheep.

The Nashville ministers are trying a boycott against the Sunday newspapers. They have entered into an agreement not to furnish notices of church services to such publications.

A hundred years ago Julied Dubuque set foot in Iowa, at the place where now is the city bearing his name. The Old Settlers' Association is preparing for a centennial celebration.

The schoolmaster is abroad in Georgia and is being felt. A Custom House officer at Atlanta says that for the first time in five years he recently saw in the United States Court room a jury, every man of which could write his name.

Elijah Alden, of Middleboro, Mass., who is 97 years of age, is a descendant of the famous John Alden. He was born in the same horse where he now lives and expects to end his days there. He was a soldier in the war of 1812.

Mr. and Mrs. James O. Robinson are solid citizens of Charlestown, Mass. They have been married 50 years. Mr. Robinson weighs 278 pounds, Mrs. Robinson weighs 225 pounds, and of their seven living children none weigh less than 200 pounds.

The cross-eyed man has found his province at last. It is lovemaking on the sly. An Indiana farmer, whose daughter ran away with a cross-eyed farm hand, declared that he never could tell when his hired man was looking at his daughter and therefore he didn't suspect him.

Poetry.

A Noble Boy.

The woman was old, and ragged, and gray,
And bent with the chill of the Winter's day,

The street was wet with the recent snow,
And the woman's feet were aged and slow.

She stood at the crossing and waited long,
Alone, uncared for, amid the throng.

Down the street, with laughter and shout,
Clad in the freedom of "school let out,"

Came the boys, like a flock of sheep,
Hailing the snow, piled white and deep.

Past the women so old and gray,
Hasten the children on their way.

Nor offered a helping hand to her,
So meek, so timid, afraid to stir.

At last came one of the merry troop—
The gayest laddie of all the group;

He paused beside her and whispered low,
"I'll help you across, if you wish to go."

He guided the trembling feet along,
Proud that his own are firm and strong.

Then back again to his friends he went,
His young heart happy, and well content,

"She's somebody's mother, boys, you know,
For all aged, and poor, and slow.

And I hope some fellow will lend a hand
To help *my* mother—you understand—

If ever she's poor, and old, and gray,
When her own dear boy is far away."

And, "somebody's mother" bowed low her head
In her home that night, and the prayer she said

Was, "God, be kind to the noble boy
Who is somebody's son, and pride, and joy."

The King of Thule.

There was a king in Thule,
Who loved till death, we're told,
His sweetheart, who, in dying,
Gave him a cup of gold.

There's naught he so much valued,
At every feast 'twas drained;
Whene'er he quaffed its contents
His cheeks with tears were stained.

And when he came to dying,
His towns he counted up;
His heir got all his riches,
Except the golden cup.

He sat at the royal banquet,
And with his knights sat he—
In the palace of his fathers
In the Castle by the Sea.

There stood the aged toper,
His last red draught drank he—
Then the hallowed beaker golden
He flung into the sea.

He saw it trembling, filling,
The waters o'er it pour—
His eyelids, too were sinking;
Nor drank he ever more!

—*Translated by T. C. Zimmerman.*

FARMING AS A BUSINESS.

By S. R. Downing, Esq.

Worthy Past Lecturer, Pennsylvania State Grange.

Webster defines agriculture as "the art or science of cultivating the ground, * * * * including the preparation of the soil, the planting of seeds, the raising and harvesting of crops, and the rearing and feeding and management of live stock; tillage; husbandry; farming."

While agriculture is a science or art has it not some commercial essential towards making it relatively, with other trades or professions, a *business*, wherein profit or loss is to be considered as related to the life or death of husbandry?

A great many farmers are contented with the limits of Webster's definition so far as agriculture may be a science or art, and some again care to go no farther in their conception of farming than Shakespeare's shepherd, when he says, *All I know is*, that the property of rain is to wet, of fire to burn, and that good pastures make fat sheep.

Yes, there are too many farmers contented to day with the philosophy and knowledge and simplicity of the shepherd. Notwithstanding the pride and ease, costly pride and ease, we may enjoy in this simple, primitive, traditional philosophy, the morrow of progress dawns, and those watching for a step forward, see in the first faint light, progress, and read along the rays that agriculture is not only an art, or science, but should be a business, a source of revenue and reward for honest labor and honest use of capital.

Now there were in the olden time plenty of good farmers, somewhat proud of and satisfied with their handiwork, a handiwork meaning solely well managed, neatly trimmed, nicely fenced, well housed, rich farms. When on a Sabbath they went forth and happily said, as was often said before them in the Genesis, after the six days of labor, "All this is good," they felt alike good in themselves, and entitled to the crown of rest which they surely deserved.

When the Creator pronounced his creation good it was after six days' of labor. When the old time farmer was satisfied with the completion of a life time task, it was after a lifetime of labor. Labor then conquered all things.

But when, say a Kansas farmer, receives as the result of his labor but thirty cents a bushel for his wheat and pays to the merchant, miller seventy-five cents a bushel for his wheat again in flour and at the rate of two dollars per hundred for bran, it begins to dawn upon him that labor does not conquer all things, and that the philosophy of the shepherd must be laid aside, that even the old rule as to the profit of neat husbandry fails, and that further some force must supplement his labor aside from science or skill, in order to make this labor remunerative.

The science of industry constitutes mainly knowledge as to husbandry. To say that farming is alone a science or art, a matter only of knowledge, skill and labor would limit its opportunities toward profits in dollars and cents. Our State Boards of Agriculture are devoted chiefly to the unfolding of science or knowledge as it relates to agriculture. The exception, and worthy of all commendation, is in its agency for the protection of farmers from fraudulent fertilizers and the suppression of cattle plagues. This is the business feature of our State Boards, which is no doubt more thoroughly appreciated than the knowledge imparted by it, however worthy such data may be. Now knowledge or science is said to be power. But if a certain man who ever so well read in the science of agricultore, and without other qualifications, conducts a farm depending upon his knowledge or the science of agriculture and its application alone, what will his farming be. We have in plenty of towns people who can write you agriculture as swiftly and sweetly as did Orlando write his rhymes covering the trees of the forest with sonnats to his Rosalind. Orlando was indeed, I believe, a true lover, but agricultural writers are somehow in this day rarely farmers who made the business of farming pay.

Well you may say that this farmer that I have outlined has never been versed in the art of farming in so far as art may be interpreted to be "skill born of long experience." Truly a man who is brave enough in the face of present conditions to undertake farming must be both skilful and knowing. Thus equipped and applying his knowledge but thinly, he may at least live beyond the calamitous diet of cheap flitch and poisonous molasses. Because we happen to live superior to this diet, and because our boys happen to drive Brinker sleighs and buggies, it is thought we have all the blessings due us.

But, I no not desire to daprecate the value of agricultural knowledge. To farm *aright* require as much technical, experimental or practical knowledge as does law or medicine. But then, given this knowledge, what does it avail, if the resources of the farm, the profits from the business of farming, are not sufficient to enable to use this knowlenge, to apply it in reasonable measure. If you follow the good plans and suggestions of a single and able farm journal, or a single session of a farm institute or of those principles that come within a course of a collegiate training, how far can you go in the cost of their application before financial embarassment comes to your door. It costs to drain, to fertilize, to improve stock, to build, to plant fruit trees and vines and truck and to gather their fruits. With all our knowledge as to drainage, fertilizing, improvement of stock, fruit, berry, grape culture, where is the prospect of even a percentage on the capital thus invested. Indeed I am loth to read farm journalism. It seems so utterly useless, for what little I may know of agriculture is more than I can afford to use.

Thus, it is worth repeating that the business of farming involves not only agricultural knowledge and skill, but must have much to do with values, bargain, sale, trade; not only to apply knowledge, but to reach success. Upon the commercial essential in the business of farming depends then in full measure success. The Grange not only fostered knowledge, encouraged skill, improved society, but, in advance of all other farmers' organizations, it has originated the new work of adding to the pursuit of farming, the advantage of commercial principle and operation. It is with pride that I say this, and it is with pride that you hear it said.

To illustrate: When I had the honor to be Lecturer of the State Grange, and before our commercial plant was fully organized in certain counties, I found many farmers trading eggs, butter, hoop poles with local merchants for sugars and calicoes. The prices received by farmers for their eggs, etc., were so far below the wholesale standard in price as to leave a margin for the merchant in their sale at wholesale prices. Then upon goods sold to these farmers the highest retail price was charged. Thus the farmer was dealing at a loss of two extravagant margins and was without redress.

Seeing that in localities where the conditions of competition did not exist farmers failed to get a full, legitimate, wholesale price for their products, and, on the other hand, seeing that they were compelled to pay more than a fair retail price for goods, our State Grange, by its Executive Committee, made its first step in commercial progress and relief towards direct trade between producer and consumer. This was the hayseed idea of the Grange, and was the pith of its denunciation. It even retarded the growth of our Order, because of its unpopularity, and from the fact that farmers, as well as those of other classes, enjoy the proud satisfaction of trailing after popular notions, no matter how harmful the notion or how costly the proud satisfaction of being within the circle of the popular ideal. But our State Grange was fearless in committing itself to this economic principle—so fearless, that at one time forsooth it to[illegible] the rock of disaster. Mistakes and complaints were undoubtedly made, but our Executive Committee worked bravely along. Education was needed as to wholesale city trade or practices as to qualifying complaints with evidence of mistake or fraud, as to the duty of prompt return of goods when not up to the standard of fair bargain, as to qualities of goods in relation to prices, as to the fitful, baited bargain outside. Notwithstanding these drawbacks the principle, though hayseed and unpopular, has proved itself good by our vast trade of to-day, by the success of our houses in Philadelphia and Pittsburg, representing all branches of trade, by the tumble in price of farm machinery everywhere and to all farmers. It has been business grit upon the part of our Executive Committee that has accomplished this, and thus I think we should make business character the basis of an Executive Committee.

A WORD OF SORROW.

Here allow me to turn aside to say that there is not so much in a stone monument, no matter how high or broad or costly, as there may be in the monument that comes of a beneficent deed. The monument that can ever call to our happy and thankful remembrance the late and lamented Thornton Barnes is not altogether one of mere cold stone. Over the threshold of his store we made our first, safe, commercial stride. Bro. Piollet, the chairmar of our committee, introduced the plan to Mr. Barnes. He welcomed it at the risk of loss of his entire general trade, welcomed it heartily, fully, confidently, with brave foresight that the day would come when direct trade would be earnestly sought by principles in trade in order to escape the trammel and increase of intermediate agency. You nor I have never even seen the footstone that marks the spot where Brother Barnes' dust may be, but the monument, the memorial of his beneficence, is with us not cold or unspeaking as to the divine purpose and outcome of a fair, brave deed done for the welfare of an honest but lowly, unfashionable industry and class

WHAT THE GRANGE HAS DONE.

The Grange has fought *single handed* for commercial equality. Therein is its merited distinction from a farmers' club, good so far as the club may go, or the State Board of Agriculture, or a farmers' institute, excellent organizations within the limit of their purpose. There are other distinctions. The Grange being a representative body, it is not in any way special in its teachings, or composed of specialists. It is the people's resort and agency, always present with the people, ever active. Yet the comparison should not be deemed as nullifying the importance of any organization here mentioned or over-appreciating the value of any one of them. But when it comes to details in the advancement of farm interests, then you may be sure that Patrons of Husbandry, assembling weekly or bimonthly throughout the State and Nation, will take the heft of the *work*. Thus I feel sure that the Grange should have its official representative chosen a member of our State Board, whether he or she be Republican, Democrat or Prohibitionist.

That the Grange, in its fight for commercial equality, has succeeded to some extent, I may point you further to the grain elevators under the proprietorship and control of the farmers of the West, of farmers' fire and stock insurance companies, of the extensive purchase of coal, fertilizers, bran by co-operative transactions. The triumph of Michigan farmers in the courts against fraudulent claims by Drive Well swindlers, a verdict for the people of Vermont by its State Grange against railroad discrimination, and again, the passage of the oleomargarine bill at Washington, urged not only by general petition, but by Grange commissions, money and influence.

You may say the Grange did not accomplish all this of itself. No, but it bravely and alone taught the lesson and inspired aid to do it by its Lecturers in every field and hall, by the sentiment and conclusions that come from its discussions transpiring simultaneously in the townships and counties of thirty-one States. Thus it has been the pack-horse of our commercial progress.

Now it is evident that to be a business farmer one must take hold of business forces, or, in other words, business organization of which he is a part. The Corn Exchange is a business organization that has to do with the farm products, but the farmer has no part in its manipulations or profits. The Grange offers the farmer what the Corn Exchange does not, a means to his business advancement and profit.

The power of business organization I know is fearful and yet requisite, because where combination is possible competition is impossible. I think the power should be restrained to fair profit on a fair basis and preventing monopolies. There must be temperance in all this, which serves to show that there may be intemperance in all things. Coal proprietors form a trust in the face of the fact that coal is protected by a tariff that is of itself a tax upon the people. This trust raises the price of coal $1.50 per ton, and refuses an advance of 3½ cents per ton to the miner. The Standard Oil Company secures transportation for 20 cents a hundred, as against 60 cents paid by individual operators, and thus becomes a giant, controlling [illegible] transportation, legislation. Now, both these combinations are solely *commercial*. They are not educational, not refining; they do not cultivate a better manhood and womanhood among us, but are solely devoted to this hayseed idea that they repudiate in the Grange, solely devoted to commercial progress and profit.

It is not only a part of a farmer's business to control and protect in reasonable measure his business in its relations with trade from production and manufacture to purchase by consumers, but it is a part of his business to choose law-makers sufficiently competent and honest to represent all interests fairly. We were promised by a platform plank of the Republican party, of which I am a member, the passage of an anti-discrimination bill by our State Legislature. But is seems the party did not fulfil its promise. If a party is not loyal to its promise in behalf of a State Constitution and the people of a State, why should we be altogether loyal to a party that thus betrays us.

On the other hand, should a Democratic representative, in his zeal for Tariff reduction, vote for the protection of iron, and against the protection of wool, is it not the business of a Democratic farmer to mark him off the Congressional list by a free ballot?

You will find that those legislators sent to Harrisburg by business leagues control legislation. And thus we have seen enough to teach us that the creation of a Legislature should not be a sentimental matter, based upon far-off, profitless issues. The Grange is advancing the lesson that there must be business men chosen, able to represent all classes of trade, as well as lawyers and politicians, the latter working for party and spoils rather than for the people and a general economy.

These thoughts as to "Farming as a Business" I commend to your conscientious consideration. Accept them only as you deem them to be true and of use, and thus aid in doing that which *must be done* in order to keep the farms in the ownership of the many, and in order to save to the industrial farmer the crown and jewel of his labor, first, his home, and second, his old-fashioned honest industry, handed down from father to son from the days of Penn until now—an industry as old as the world and as honest as old.

Lamar's Mind was Away.

Lamar has the reputation of being given to writing and thinking up poetry, and his appearance very often as he walks along the avenue is very pensive and absentminded. At one time when he was living at Willard's he met a friend as he was coming from the Senate down to the National Hotel.

"Come up and have dinner with me," said Lamar to the gentleman after they had shaken hands.

The friend accepted the invitation and started to walk up the street with Mr. Lamar. He began the conversation and soon was interested in telling about some occurrence at home, but Lamar had fallen into one of his reflective moods and was not listening to anything the friend said. The space between the National Hotel and Willard's was passed over, and finally arriving on the pavement in front of the latter hotel Lamar suddenly pulled himself together, and looking around he recollected that he had a friend with him. He had not heard a word the gentleman had said, but turning to him stretched out his hand and said:

"Well, this is my hotel, I am very much obliged to you for walking up the street with me. Good-bye," and turned to go in.

But the man was not so easily shaken. He laughed and said:

"Beg pardon, Mr. Lamar, you invited me to dinner, and I'm not going to lose it."

"So I did, so I did," cried Lamar quickly, and taking his friend by the arm he went in.

Rev. Dr. Parker, before leaving America, said in a speech: "If you ask me to describe personally the right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, I could not do so beyond describing the two or three dominant lines in his face. Every time I looked at him he took on a new aspect. Everything depended on the intellectual action of the moment. I could not begin to tell you of the grandeur of that rough, strong face when the spirit of the man is aroused. When he is aroused his face lights up, even that Cæsar-like nose is almost agreeable as a patch of sunshine on a great crag. Is he stern? Then let his antagonist seek some other man. Is he listening? He is an eagle on a mountain crag as if intent on seeking his prey. Then that voice; was there ever one like it? Not boisterous, not loud, but round, rolling, and rich; monotonous indeed, but so dignified that the monotony is forgotten in the intellectual action that the voice reveals. It rises gradually, and you are not aware that the thunder is going to roar until you find yourself in the midst of the storm."

The Philadelphia Traction Company is awaiting the arrival of a motor from New Zealand which is expected to arrive in about a week. The motor was built in New Zealand expressly for the use of the Traction Company, and if it should prove to be a success the company will use it instead of horses on the lines that are not provided with cables.

Taming Circus Animals.

From the St. Louis Globe Democrat.

For several days the animal is well fed. He is tempted to thrust his forepaws out in front of the den. Over them is slipped a noose, and the feet are then firmly tied down. The lion at once begins to roar and thrash his tail and hind legs about the cage. After a time he quiets down and the keeper enters the den. With a dexterous movement a bag is drawn over the lion's head. The keeper sometimes bestrides his back and holds his seat by tightening his legs around the body and grasping the mane of the animal. In the head-covering is usually a sponge saturated with about eight ounces of chloroform.

The lion will try to shake off the keeper, but is powerless when his forepaws are tied down. In a moment or two the beast becomes unconscious. Other trainers then enter the den. Great attention and care is exercised over the pulsations of the lion's heart. The pulse is felt under the lower jaw the same as in a horse. It is dangerous to etherize or chloroform an animal of the cat species too severely, and the instant the pulsations become at all feeble the dose has to be lightened.

When the keepers become satisfied that the animal is unconscious they begin operations on his teeth. The canines, bicuspids and incisors are cut off. It requires great dexterity to know how far in the crown to cut without laying the nerve bare. After the operations on the teeth are finished the keeper clips the claws, and in a few moments the lion is bereft of his teeth and claws. A heavy collar and chain are fastened around his neck, and when he comes to consciousness he is a very different beast than before.

The keepers will enter the cage at short intervals after this, and should the lion attempt to spring the chain retards him, and the keeper at once administers a sharp rap with a rawhide whip. The lion, deprived of his teeth and claws, soon becomes cowardly. He is kept well fed and if too ferocious is drugged until he becomes used to his keeper's presence in the cage.

Tigers are more difficult to conquer. Their teeth and claws are cut off in a similar manner to those of the lion. Tigers are more treacherous, and will spring at a keeper unexpectedly and without any warning whatever. They are drugged and kept chained for a long time and often flogged into submission.

Leopards and panthers are easily tamed. With the wold and the hyena the keepers fear only the teeth. They are "dog-footed," and do not strike like a cat animal. Their teeth are cut and a good club will do the rest.

The operation upon the long tusks of the baboon is so painful and apparently so inhuman as to call for Henry Bergh's interference. The keepers will secure a baboon's paws and legs and draw the creature close up to the bars of his cage. The head will be tied also. After he is made fast his long tusks are sawed off. The baboon is subject to toothache and his teeth are extremely sensitive. When the saw cuts through the nerve the poor beast will utter the most piercing shrieks and howls. To allay the pain, toothache drops of oil of cloves, oil of cajuput and chloroform are poured into the teeth and tar rubbed on to keep out the air.

After the operation is over the keeper retreats the fastenings are removed and the baboon allowed to recover. After such an operation the baboon seldom shows a disposition to attack a man. It is, therefore, not so wonderful, after all, that the man-eaters and all sorts of carnivorous animals are paraded through the streets with keepers among them. Timid people should take heart and remember that animals clipped, drugged and chained in cages are not possessed of such ferocious instincts as those of their native wilds.

What the Newspaper Wits are Saying.

At the Wax Works: "Say, Josh, let's go over and look at that figger in that glass box. I'm allfired curious to know what it is."

"Sh! Maria, don't talk so loud. That's what them reporters talk so much about—the woman in the case."

At the Art Club exhibition: Picture buyer to artist: "Which do you consider the best picture in the collection?"

Artist, modestly: "Well it wouldn't do for me to point out any special ones, but have you noticed how badly my landscape is hung. You can't see it at its best."

Old Mrs. Bently—Have ye heerd anything about Mrs. Brown lately, Obadiah?

Old Mr. Bently—She died several days ago. I thought ye knew that?

Old Mrs. Bently—I never heerd of it. Poor soul, an so she's dead!

Old Mr. Bently—Yes, dead an' buried.

Old Mrs. Bently—An' buried, too!! Oh my; wuss an' wuss!

"I expect the hop crop will be very large this year," remarked Squildig to a Pittsburg brewer. "Why?" was the interested question. "Because it is leap year."

Miss Ethel—"And so you are really engaged to Mr. Sampson, Clara?" Miss Clara (blushing)—"Yes, it all happened last evening." Ethel—"What a blessing leap-year is, dear."

All Sorts.

If the old price of coal will only return all will be forgiven, and no questions asked.

The author of 'Big Wages and How to Earn Them" is said to make less than $1,000 a year. We snspect he never read his book.

What's the tariff got to do with it anyhow? Just look at ladies' bonnets, how high they are, and yet there is very little protection about them.

Some people are passionately fond of doughnuts. Others never eat any part of a doughnut except the hole. Those people seldom have dyspepsia.

"Father comment is unnecessary," she remarked with a wave of her hand, as the old man began to remonstrate against her proposed marriage.

"Mamma, is a shepherd a man who tends to sheep?" "Yes, dear." "Well, is a coward a man who 'tends to cows?" "No, dear, but women are when they see one."

I is a well known fact among artists that a maiden of thirty-five summers and $50,000 is a more beautiful being than one of eighteen winters and no cash to speak of.

"Shall I pass you the butter, Mr. Crunkerson?" inquired the new boarder. "Thanks, replied the experienced boarder, "you may head it in this direction and let it come."

It is not well for the consumer to get jubilant over the current statement that "the Whisky Trust is at last completed.' It does not mean that they will trust any more than they used to.

"Ma, do you know that whenever I look at Uncle Henry's head, I imagine I'd been to Germany, calling on some of the royal family?" "How do you account for that, my son?" "Why, his head's so bald, you know, I can see the crown prints."

"It is very hard, my Lord," said a convicted felon at the bar to Judge Burnet, "to hang a poor man for stealing a horse." "You are not to be hanged, sir," answered the Judge, "for stealing a horse, but you are to be hanged that horses may not be stolen."

Omaha husband—My dear, do you know it is the fashion now to have a big clock at the head of the stairs? Wife—Yes, I know; but ours is not going there. "Why not?" "A clock at that point is not necessary. When you come home late I'll always be at the head of the stairs to tell you what time it is."

Levi Kohl, the twelve year-old son of a farmer of Elk County, Pa., in going home from Sunday School, recently passed through a piece of woods said to be haunted by the ghost of a man who was murdered there years ago. Three boys, his playmates, for a joke hid there and groaned, and when the boy ran, chased him, yelling. When young Kohl got home he went into convulsions and died in great agony in a few days.

They were standing in Independence Hall, gazing intently on the old bell which rang out for freedom so many years ago.

"And what is the name of it, George?" she asked.

"Why, independence Bell, dear."

"What do they keep it up there for, out of everybody's reach?"

"To preserve it as a memento of our nation's birth and liberty," he replied.

"What a horrid looking thing it is; why don't they get a new one?"

"What is a conflagation?"

"It is a big fire, my son.

"And what do they call a little fire?"

"There is no special name for a little fire. Oh, they sometimes call it an incipient fire, and—let's see—well, it is sometimes called an inconsiderable fire. Why?"

"Well, I see your coat tail is on fire, and I was wandering whether it was a conflagation or an incipient fire."

In a few minutes the young man had reason to think it was a conflagation.

Among the men who draw Government salaries as policemen and mechanics on the Indian agencies of the West are those who bear the following famous names: George Washington, Grover Cleveland, Henry Clay, Edward Everett, U. S. Grant and Mathew Arnold. Benjamin F. Butler receives $8 a month for his services as a policeman on a Navada reservation. Washington Irving is paid $360 for working a Government farm in Washington Territory, while Schuyler Colfax obtains $60 a year as a carpenter in the same locality.

—A woman took four rolls of pale looking butter to a firm of grocers and sold them for cash. They laid the butter away in the cellar, and later on sold it, with another lot, to a shipper. The shipper in cutting the stuff up found that the four rolls were not butter, but the most ordinary kind of mashed potatoes. She had molded the potatoes, frozen the rolls and smeared them with butter to give them a genuine appearance.—*Ex.*

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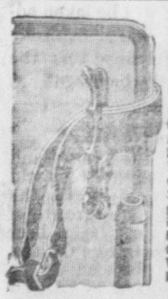

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True Victory.

He stood with a foot on the threshold,
And a cloud on his boyish face,
While his city comrade urged him
To enter the gorgeous place.

"There's nothing to fear, old fellow!
It isn't a lion's den;
Here waits you a royal welcome,
From lips of the bravest men."

'Twas the old, old voice of the tempter
That sought in the old, old way,
To lure with a lying promise
The innocent feet astray.

"You'd think it was Blue Beard's closet,
To see how you stare and shrink!
I tell you there's nought to harm you—
It's only a game and a drink!"

He heard the words with a shudder—
It's only a game and a drink!
And his lips made bold to answer,
"But what would my mother think?"

The name that his heart held dearest
Had started a secret spring,
And forth from the wily tempter,
He fled like a hunted thing.

Away! till the glare of the city
And its gilded halls of sin
Are shut from his sense and vision,
The shadows of night within.

Away! till his feet have bounded
O'er fields where his childhood trod;
Away! in the name of virtue,
And the strength of his mother's God!

What though he was branded "coward!"
In the blazoned halls of vice,
And banned by his baffled tempter,
Who sullenly tossed the dice.

On the page where the angel keepeth
The record of deeds well done,
That night was the story written
Of a glorious battle won.

And he stood by his home in the starlight—
All guiltless of sword and shield—
A braver and nobler victor
Than the hero of bloodiest field!

—*M. A. Maitland in the New York Observer.*

Protection vs. Free Trade.

They sat together on the lounge;
A blush suffused her face,
As round her form his manly arm
Stole in a tight embrace.

"Is it quite proper, John," she said,
"That you should hug me so?"
"It is, my dear," he prompt replied,
"My warmth of love to show.

"Free trade in kisses we have had—
You never did object;
And now that you should disapprove
I scarcely did expect.

"Besides, my arm a symbol is,
To show my future wife
The duty of protection which
I'll owe to her through life."

Then in low tones she archly said
"Perhaps—you may, dear John.
If that's the view you take of it,
Just keep the duty on."

—*Boston Courier.*

How England Expects to be benefited by Free Trade in the United States.

Commenting on the President's Message the London *Colliery Guardian* for December 16th, 1887, says:—

"No event of greater magnitude has occurred in the iron, steel, and mining industries for a long time past than the proposal which is now made to effect a radical change in the fiscal policy of the United States. America has been of immense value as a market to the trade of this country. The effect which, on iron and steel making the bare possibility even of the admittance of raw material free of duty, together with reductions in the duties on some descriptions of iron and steel, has produced upon our exchanges is a portent in itself. The Scotch warrant holders took greater advantage of the occurrence than even the probabilities authorized.

"If President Cleveland should be able to carry out his plan for admission into America free of duty, one of the first effects which would be produced on the English iron trade would be the transference of much of the enormous stocks of pig in the Scotch and Cleveland markets to United States ports. Shipments of hematites from Scotland and from the west coast of England would also increase. The iron-ore mines of Lancashire and West Cumberland would be certain to do a greatly enlarged trade with the United States.

"The future course of events will be watched with considerable interest by the British iron trade. It is, after all, circumstances which guide the destinies of nations, and it appears to us that the present circumstances favor the adoption by Congress of Mr. Cleveland's proposals for reducing import duties. If the duties now levied upon British rails entering American ports should be reduced to any appreciable extent, the reduction may exert a happy influence upon the British rail trade. Even as matters now stand, English rails have found some favor with American railroad companies during the last few months, and there can be little doubt that they will come into extended use in the United States if the adoption in whole or in part of Mr. Cleveland's views makes them more readily available for American consumption."

London *London Colliery*, January 6th, 1888, page 14, says:—

"President Cleveland, in his address to the American Congress, has laid open a very fair field in connection with the export trade, and *if, with the import duties of last year, we were able to send consignments of coal and iron to America, it is only reasonable to suppose that if the President's suggestion is adopted and the duties removed, we may find a far larger opening in the American continent than ever has been known before.*

The *People's Journal*, published at Dundee, says: "A great sensation has been created by President Cleveland's Message, and if the policy which it indicates be carried out it will produce almost as much effect in this country as in America," and adds; "The change in the American fiscal policy will be beneficial to this country, and the prospect of it has diffused fresh hope throughout business circles in this city."

The Haddingtonshire (Scotland) *Courier* says of the Message that it is "a great step toward Free Trade," and adds that if the tariff contest in this country which it provokes "terminates as it may be hoped it will do, in the direction of a relaxation of those intercourse between Great Britain and the United States, we may look to an impetus being given to our home trade that will go far to make up for the depression of late years."

The Scotchman says of the President's proposal to reduce duties: "It may be admitted that large reductions in the duties on imported manufactured goods would produce great distress in many parts of the country," meaning the United States, and adds: "The free importation of iron, coal, and wool would be a great boom to British producers."

The London *Times* says: "President Cleveland has addressed to the Federal Legislature a powerful and uncompromising argument in favor of repealing the heavy Protective duties levied under the existing tariff." It adds; "As was to be expected, the Protectionists have taken the alarm, and, as our correspondent at Philadelphia informs us, they are organizing for a determined resistance. They are, no doubt, right in believing that, whatever may be said of preserving the essence of the Protective system and of ignoring Free Trade, the tariff cannot be reduced to the strict proportions of a revenue corresponding to the limited and diminishing necessities of the Federal Government without admitting a great flood of foreign competition."

The London *Saturday Review* says the Message "deals with a question which is as interesting to Englishmen as Americans," and it adds: "President Cleveland has devoted himself entirely to the tariff. It is impossible to recast this without touching directly the pockets of every citizen of the United States, and indirectly influencing the commercial interests of the world." It also says that in America the President's policy "means Free Trade."

On the 16th of July, 1880, the London *Times* said: "It is to the new world that the Cobden Club is chiefly looking as the most likely sphere for its vigorous foreign policy. It has done what it can in Europe, and it is now turning its eyes westward and bracing itself for the struggle which is to come. It cannot rest while the United States are unsubdued."

TWO MEN HURT.

This (Thursday) morning between eight and nine o'clock as a fast through freight, running as second section of Sea Shore Express, was coming into, Tyrone it ran into some cars which the crew of Mifflin Local had left standing on the main track a short distance above the warehouse. The engine, No. 173, struck a car loaded with lumber and the big sticks of timber were thrown in every direction. The 173 was pretty badly used up but kept to the track, and although the lever had been reversed and steam applied, did not stop until opposite the tannery below the station. The engineer, W. W. Ross, and fireman, W. C. Sanders, both of Altoona, jumped in time to save their lives, but both received pretty severe injuries in so doing. Engineer Ross was cut on his right arm at the elbow, besides receiving slight wounds and bruises on different other parts of his person. Fireman Sanders was the worst injured, the ligaments of his left wrist being torn loose, his left leg considerably bruised, and his chin badly cut. Dr. J. M. Gemmill attended to the two men after which they were sent to their homes. The accident might have easily been much worse, and the men were very fortunate in escaping as well as they did.—Tyrone *Herald*.

Home Testimony.

Gilmore's Aromatic Wine has been produced at Pavilion, Genesee Co., N.Y., for fifteen years past. Batavia is the largest town in the County, and the demand there has steadily increased every year. It was first endorsed by the Genesee Co. Medical Society, and a number of leading physicians used it in their practice. A large demand at once sprung up for it and the druggists were compelled to keep it in stock.

The sales in Batavia are now sixteen hundred bottles a year at retail, and the goods are ordered by the gross. No other remedy has half that sale in the town. It takes a medicine of first-class merit to achieve such a reputation at home.

—The commissioners' statement shows the expenses last year to have been $43,286.57. In these expenses we see no item of an extraordinary character. Yet we notice that the estimates for the present year were only $36,000. Perhaps our friends, the commissioners, see where great economy may be practiced. We trust they do, and that will be able to reduce the expenses $7,000.

English Spavin Liniment removes all hard, soft, or calloused lumps and blemishes from horses blood spavin, curbs, splints, sweeney, ring-bone, stifles sprains, all swollen throats, coughs, etc. Save $50 by use of one bottle. Warranted. Sold by F. Potts Green, druggist, Bellefonte. 20-2-6m.

Miscellaneous.

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Heat, furnished room and board for only $2.5 a week.
Tuition, $1.25 a week
To those who intend to teach the State gives 50 Cents a week as aid. This can be subtracted from the cost of tuition.
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The net cost for heat, furnished room, board and tuition for the winter term of 12 weeks is only $39.-00 and for the spring term of 14 weeks, only $45.50.
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This is an opportunity that should be improved by everyone who looks forward to teaching as a profession.
The faculty of the Central State Normal School is composed of specialists in their several departments.
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For the beauty and healthfulness of its location the Central State Normal School is admired and praised.
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Special Notices, Twenty cents a line each inser-on.
Annual and Six Months' Contracts at Special Rates

Notice to County Committeemen.

Owing to press of business matters, I have been unable as yet to effect a complete organization of the Republican County Committee for the present year. I therefore hereby request the old committee to serve until the new committee is organized, and that they will arrange for the Spring elections in their respective townships, boroughs and districts. JOHN G. LOVE.
Chairman of Republican Committee.

—The Republican and Philadelphia Press one year $2.00.

BLAINE'S LETTER.

He Refuses to Again be a Candidate for the Presidency.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 12.—Chairman Jones, of the Republican National Committee, has received the following letter from James G. Blaine:

MR. BLAINE'S LETTER.

FLORENCE, Italy, Jan. 25.—To B. F. Jones, Esq., Chairman Republican National Committee:

SIR: I wish through you to state to the members of the Republican party that my name will not be presented to the National Convention, called to assemble in Chicago in June next, for the nomination of Candidates for President and Vice President of the United States.

I am constrained to this decision by considerations entirely personal to myself, of which you were advised more than a year ago, but I cannot make the announcement without giving expression to my d ep sense of gratitude to the many thousands of my countrymen who have sustained me so long and so cordially that their feeling has seemed to go beyond the ordinary political adherence of fellow partisans, and partake somewhat of the nature of personal attachment.

A BRIGHT OUTLOOK.

For the most generous loyalty of friendship, I can make no adequate return, but I shall carry the memory of it while life lasts. Nor can I refrain from congratulating the Republican party upon the cheering prospects which distinguish the opening of the National contest of 1888 as compared with that of 1884. In 1882 the Republican party throughout the Union met with a disastrous defeat. The States that had supported Garfield and Arthur in the election of 1880 were carried by the Democrats either by majorities or pluralities. The Republicans loss in the Northern elections with the preceding National election exceeding half a million votes, and the electoral votes of the Union divided on the basis of the result of 1882 gave to the Democrats over three hundred elections out of a total of four hundred and one. There was a partial reaction in favor of the Republicans in the elections of 1883, but the Democrats still held possession of seven Northern States, and on the basis of the year's contest could show more than 100 majority in the electoral college of the whole country; but again the discouragement naturally following the adverse elections of these two years the spirit of the Republican party in the National contest of 1884 rose higher, and the Republican masses entered into the campaign with such energy that the final result depended on the vote of a single State, and that State was carried by the Democratic party though it represented less than one-eleventh of one per cent. of the entire vote. In every two thousand the total poll would have given the State to the Republicans, though only two years before the Democratic plurality exceeded one hundred and ninety-two thousand.

GROWING STRENGTH.

The election of 1886 and 1887 have demonstrated growing strength in the Republican ranks. Seldom in our political history has a party defeated in a National election rallied immediately with such vigor as have the Republicans since 1884. No comparison, if possible, between the spirit of the party in 1882 3, and its spirit in 1886-7. The two periods present simply a contrast. The one of general depression, the other of enthusiastic revival. Should the party gain in the results of 1888 over those of 1886 in anything like proportion of the gain of 1884 over 1882-3, it would secure one of the most remarkable victories of its entire existence. But victory does not depend upon so large a ratio of increase; the party has only to maintain relatively its prestige of 1886-7 to give its National candidate every Northern State, but with a far better prospect of carrving that one than it has for the past six years.

THE TARIFF QUESTION.

Another feature of the political situation should inspire Republicans with irresistable strength. The present National administration was elected with, if not upon, the repeated assertions of its leading supporters in every protection State that no issue on the tariff was involved. However earnestly Republicans urged that question as the one of controlling importance in campaigns they were met by the Democratic leaders and journals with persistent evasions, concealment and denial. That resource the President has fortunately remedied. The issue which the Republicans maintained and the Democrats avoided in 1884, has been prominently and specifically brought forward by the Democratic President and cannot be hidden out of sight in 1888.

BENEFITS OF PROTECTION.

The country is now in the enjoyment of an industrial system which in a quarter of a century ensured a larger national growth, a more rapid accumulation and a broader distribution of wealth than ever before known in history. The safety to capital and protection to its increase, which secures political power to every citizen, comfort and culture to every home. To this end, not less earnestly and more directly as a private citizen than as a public candidate, I shall devote myself, with the confident belief that the administration of the government will be restored to the party which has demonstrated the purpose and the power to wield it for the unity and the honor of the Republic, for the prosperity and progress of the people.

The American people will now openly and formally be asked to decide whether this system shall be recklessly abandoned and a new trial be made of an old experiment, which has uniformly led to national embarrassment and widespread individual distress. On the result of such an issue, fairly presented to the popular judgment, there is no room for doubt

ONE THING NECESSARY.

One thing only is necessary to assure success—complete harmony and cordial co-operation on the part of all Republicans—on the part of both of those who are eager to follow. The duty is not one merely of honorable devotion to the party whose record and whose aims are alike great, but it is one demanded by the instinct of interest, and by the higher promptings of patriotism. A closer observation of the conditions of life among the older nations gives one a more intense desire that the American people shall make no mistake in choosing the policy which inspires labor with hope and crowns it with dignity.

I am, very sincerely yours,
JAMES G. BLAINE.

—The Republican and Philadelphia Press one year $2.00.

"Rainbows" Around the Moon.

No wonder that the scientific papers are wont to scoff at the lamentable ignorance of elementary science which is too often exhibited in the press. A paragraph was widely published yesterday which gave an extract from the Berlin papers descriptive of a "lunar rainbow," which consisted of two very well-defined colored circles of light around the moon. This would be a strange phenomenon indeed, for it is a matter of common observation that rainbows, whether solar or lunar, are invariably opposite to the source of light, and cannot be brought into the same field of view with it. True lunar rainbows are rather uncommon, but the formation of a circle or circles of light around the moon at some distance from it may be seen often enough when the sky is covered with a thin veil of cirrus cloud such as usually precedes a cyclone. These rings are often white, but the presence of color is by no means unusual. They are produced by the passage of light through the minute ice particles of which the cloud is composed, and are therefore totally distinct from a rainbow, which is due to reflection from drops of water. Rainbows are due to reflection and refraction; the rings of light around the luminary are due to refraction only. The phenomenon should have been described as a "lunar halo," which is entirely a different thing from a lunar rainbow, and has nothing particularly remarkable about it.

The Corpse in the Safe.

Anything more distressing than the untimely death of a little boy of 7 which is just reported from Paris it would be hard to imagine. The only son of a French tradesman was playing in his father's room, when he perceived that the safe was open. In a spirit of boyish fun he got into it. Presently the father came into the room, and before leaving for his day's work locked the safe, the child keeping silence the while. Soon the little fellow was missed. The police were called in and a hue and cry raised. Next morning the father opened the safe—to find his son a corpse.

Winter Again.

Two days of delightfully moderate weather have just passed. They were especially enjoyed because they followed a period of intensely severe weather. Overhead they reminded one of Gentle Spring and some even dared to hope "Sweet Annie" was very near." The back of winter is broken," they whispered, in face of the fact that the most extreme cold of the winter had prevailed only a few days before. But there was the snow and ice running away in rivelets and rills, the sun overhead was warm, winter clothes were burdensome, the fashionable young man had laid aside his overcoat, and if nature wasn't smiling she was preparing for a grin. "Ha!" they said; "a warm rain will soon take away the ice and snow then we will begin to make garden." But the wind of Tuesday night didn't blow up a rain storm. Oh, no; it brought a cold wave. The mercury again hid itself out of sight. Every touch of air is like ice, and the back bone of Winter is so stiff that it is evident it received no injury.

—Tuesday afternoon was notable for the number of Bellefonte beauties who came out for a promenade. Some of the pavements were very uninviting, being obstructed with solid ice over which the water was flowing. But the north side of High street was in moderately good condition and thither the fair ladies repaired for a ramble. Many of them had ventured to lay aside the sealskin cloaks which had covered their fine plumage during the cold weather and their beautiful costumes were wonderfully becoming. Two of the most lovely young ladies in Bellefonte passed down over Spring creek bridge at about 3.30 o'clock. They were attired with extreme elegance and taste and their charms were such as to attract everybody—one with a complexion as full of life, freshness and color as a rose and the other with countenance as clear and beautiful as a pearl, and adorned with brilliant, flashing eyes.

—One of the valentines we received on Tuesday was a menu card from McMillen's Hotel Albemarie, Pittsburg. It is for the dinner given on Sunday, the 12th inst., and the bill-of fare is decidedly the most elaborate we ever inspected, including some of the delightful Roman Punch, which alone makes us sorry we could not be there to try it. The dinner included eleven courses which excels the White House spreads in Washington where there were only nine courses the last time we eat with the President. Now that our friend, Mr. C. G. McMillen, has become the proprietor of the Hotel Albemarle we have no doubt it will be the most famous carivansary in the Smoky City. We him wish great success and we are certain that Bellefonters will hunt him up when they travel that way.

An Unparalleled Offer.

No. 1.—REPUBLICAN, 1 year	$2.00
No. 2.—The *American Agriculturist*, postpaid, (English or German), for one year	1.50
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No. 4 - -"Christ on Calvary," 22 by 28 inches in size, Mezzo-graveure	1.00
No. 5.—"Our Homes; How to Beautify Them," 150 illustrations, bound in cloth and gold, published December 20th, 1887	1.00
Total	$6.50
We will furnish all the above, postpaid, for	$2 80

Send postal to 751 Broadway, New York, for specimen copy of the *American Agriculturist*, sample pages of "Our Homes; How to beautify them," full descriptions of the pictures, "Christ before Pilate" and "Christ on Calvary," and portrait of Munkacsy, the painter of these great works. Or we will furnish all the above and the Philadelphia *Weekly Press*, for one year for $3.30.

Address REPUBLICAN,
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Entertainment at Zion.

The Zion Lyceum will give an entertainment on Wednesday evening, Feb. 22d. The exercises will consist of original orations, essays, recitations, debate, interspersed with vocal and instrumental music. It promises to be a rare treat. Admission 10 cents. Proceeds for benefit of Lyceum. Come one, come all.

Spring Township Nominations.

The Republicans of Spring township will meet at the usual place on Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock and make nominations for township offices.

MATTHEW RIDDLE,
Acting Chairman.

—Oh, dear! a new sensation in Huntingdon! A ghost is operating in one of the houses of that town and a murder mystery may be unraveled by it. If the ghost proves to be a real ghost or if any murder is revealed we'll give full particulars.

There may be no "lightning calculators" among the feathered tribe, but we see it stated that sparrows multiply very rapidly.

A young lady in Freystown gave her pet goat the beautiful title of "Oleomargarine," because he never came to butt her.

—Republican and Philadelphia Press $2.00 a year.

Death of Mr. Joseph Rodgers.

Joseph Rodgers died at Milesburg Saturday morning, the 11th inst., at nine o'clock, aged 84 years.

Deceased was born in Lancaster county, August 24th, 1804, and moved to this town in the year 1853.

He was the oldest and one of the most zealous member of the Methodist church of this place, having been a church member about sixty-five years. As a parent he was kind and gentle; as a husband he was loving and had a kind word for all whom he met.

He always took an especial interest in children, all of whom learned to love him.

He has gone to his reward—to his home in Heaven to meet the God he loved.

The family have the sympathy of the entire community in their bereavement.

The funeral took place from his late residence at two o'clock Monday afternoon, the interment being in the cemetery at this place. Rev. Bouse officiating.

Milesburg, Feb., 14.

—The death of Mrs. Fox, relict of Dr. Fox, which sad event occurred in Philadelphia on Thursday last, was noticed at the time. Her death was quite sudden, though she had long been in delicate health. Mrs. Fox was 63 years of age. Six children survive her. The funeral occurred in Philadelphia at 10.30 o'clock Monday morning. The deceased was a sister of Mr. Jacob Valentine, of this place. During her life she had traveled a great deal, having visited Europe and Mexico. She contemplated joining the family of Mr. George Valentine in Florida this winter. Mrs. Fox formerly lived in this place, and she was married in the Friends' meeting house here.

—Republican and Philadelphia Press $2.00 a year.

—A bunco man almost succeeded in victimizing Andrew Carnegie in New York the other day and would have succeeded but for the interference of a detective. The handsome and accomplished stranger pretended to be one whom Mr. Carnegie had befriended years ago. He said he was an artist and took Mr. C. to inspect one of his paintings. He had not gotten so far as to request Mr. Carnegie to loan him some money when the detective warned Mr. Carnegie of his companion's character.

—A good deal of interest is manifested just now among the railroad conductors in a bill pending before Congress requiring them to be licensed. It is said the conductors on the Pennsylvania Railroad between Altoona and Pittsburg are opposed to the bill, but a majority on other roads are said to favor it. The railroad companies are said to be hostile to it for the reason that should the conductors go on a strike after being licensed their places could not be filled by unlicensed men.

—A telegram from Mifflintown says: "Much indignation is expressed in this county at the light sentence imposed on Daniel Coder for shooting Lizzie Reiseinger. But for a slight turning of the ball she would have been killed and he would have been a deliberate murderer. He was given five years and three months, while a German, 68 years old and ignorant, for horse stealing, received three years and three months."

—A dispatch from McVeytown to the Altoona *Times* relates that "a west-bound freight train had several empty cars wrecked about 9 o'clock on Sunday morning, near Granville, seven miles east of that point, caused by a broken truck. D. A. Landis, conductor, and W. H. Decker, flagman, became tangled in the wreck, but escaped with some severe cuts and bruises, though they required the attention of a surgeon."

—Republican and Philadelphia Press $2.00 a year.

—The furnace of R. H. Powell's Sons & Co., at Saxton having been again put in blast, J. L. Waite, superintendent of the Company's mines along the Lewisburg and Tyrone road, received orders last week to start up the washers at once with a full force of hands, which instructions have already been obeyed to the letter, and now the working men out that way are happy.

—In some respects, Bellefonte can rival far famed Southern California. During all of the present season there has been grass and vegetation springing forth in the parks of Bellefonte. The ground is warm even to steaming and the vegetation is as thrifty as in a hot-bed. In proof of what we say see where the steam heat pipes extend along the west side of Allegheny street.

—The Clearfield Planing Mill, in Clearfield, caught fire on Friday morning and was entirely destroyed at a loss of $25,000. Insurance only $5,000. The Mill was owned by the Clearfield Lumber Company, limited. It will be rebuilt. The mercury was 16 degrees below zero which added to the sufferings of those who fought the fire.

It Did the Work

Thoroughly and still gives unbounded satisfaction, as a Tooth Wash, and Preservative. We are talking about Minot's Dentifrice—price 25 cents—It is the best—Try it and be convinced, by securing beautiful white teeth and healthy gums.

THE lack of originality in Congressional speeches is illustrated in the case of a Representative active in the last tariff debate, who gained much applause for one part of his speech, which all pronounced brilliant. Unfortunately for the speaker a brother representative discovered the same passage in a tariff debate of a dozen years ago. All honor was thus transferred to this earlier debater but not to stay, for the brilliant passage was rediscovered again, this time in a tariff speech of Congressman Benton away back in the forties, but, alas! the brilliancy was not even a scintillation of Mr. Benton's genius, for the great debater had honestly quoted the passage, with the name of the political economist who had first used it. The Congressional speaker should remember that "such kind of borrowing as this, if it be not bettered by the borrower, is accounted plagiary."

SENATOR EVARTS looks into the future with the eye of a prophet, and this is what he sees:—"If Mr. Blaine wants another trial, and Mr. Cleveland is the nominee, he can have it unquestionably. Mr. Blaine in the first contest carried more votes than any one else could have under the same circumstances I do not think he has lost anything, and the party will be stronger on the President's free-trade issue." If there is a prominent leader in the Republican party who does not think that it will be Mr. Blaine in 1888, let him speak, for so many have already put themselves on record as believers in Mr. Blaine's nomination and election that the generalization that all the leaders think that way will very soon be made.

MISS TILLIE INGERSOLL, of Washington, Pa., seems to have a strong case against Mr. Richard Storrs Willis, of New York, whom she has sued for breach of promise of marriage, asking for $50,000 damages. Some of his love letters are aseardent, though not as silly, as those of Mr. Arbuckle. Mr. Willis is the son of another Richard Storrs Willis, who figured discreditably in the famous Forrest divorce case thirty or more years ago. He is a nephew also of the late N. P. Willis. Weakness about women seems to be a family trait of the Willises.

THE condition of the Crown Prince of Germany causes as much solicitude now as it did before the apparently successful operation of tracheotomy. He was in danger of suffocation before the tube was inserted, and this trouble is averted at least for the present. But there is no evidence that the root of the disease has been extirpated. The London *Lancet*, the highest medical authority in British journalism, expresses the opinion that in any circumstances there will be "a serious permanent deformity of the larynx."

THE Southern organs are scolding Senator Sherman because he has changed his mind somewhat on political questions within the past twenty-five years. The Southern Bourbons have not changed their minds at all in that time, but they are to be pitied rather than scolded for that. The man who flounders on in the dark solely because he can't see the light is an object of compassion, and not of wrath.

THE public has become gradually so well accustomed to the proofs of Mr. John Wanamaker's untiring energy and boundless enterprise that his purchase of Hood, Bonbright & Co's business, said to be the largest transaction which has ever taken place in the mercantile community, causes very little surprise. An expectant public receives the announcement with interest and then asks: What next?

JAMES G. BLAINE has written a letter to Mr. Jones, chairman of the Republican National Committee, declining to permit his name to be presented to the Republican convention in Chicago for the nomination for President. That's all right, but the American people have a way of compelling representative men to accept such nominations, and that will be the way in this instance.

NEARLY $4,000 have been subscribed by Nebraska citizens in behalf of the heroic school teachers who protected their young charges at a terrible cost to themselves during the last blizzard. Several of the young women are cripples for life by reason of their heroism. It is thought the fund will reach $10,000 in the next few days.

—All anxious fathers of crying babies should at once procure the celebrated remedy, Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup. Price 25 cents a bottle.

—No dyspepsia or headache in the house where Laxador is kept. This valuable remedy drives off all diseases arising from impure blood. Price 25 cents.

THE number of students in the German universities this winter is 26,945. The University of Berlin has 5,477, the other universities having a much smaller number.

HAZING has been revived at Lehigh University. Spanking ought to follow hard upon. If young men will be children, let them enjoy all the perquisites.

THE story is current of a Detroit man who took his baby to be photographed, and when he called for the pictures he was unable to identify his own.

"WITH BUBBLING GROAN."

A FATAL SENSE OF SECURITY AWFULLY REALIZED AT SEA.

"A wet sheet and a flowing sea, a breeze that follows fast."

From his look-out the faithful old captain of yonder merchantman casts an uneasy glance at the distant horizon. See! yonder a small speck of cloud no "larger than a man's hand." He watches it with his piercing eye for a few moments, then reaches for his long eyeglass. To his experienced view, this harmless little cloud betokens danger.

Across his bronzed face there comes a look of determination, and, with quick orders to the seamen, the craft is put about and all sail made for the nearest harbor, where in apparent safety the anchor is dropped, and the hardy mariners watch the approaching storm with defiance!

The storm bursts!

The decks have been cleared, the sails close furled, and all ordinary preparations made for an emergency.

The storm increases, but all seems safe.

But see! the vessel gives a sudden lurch, turns quickly about and away she goes!

The anchor chain has broken!

This mighty ship might have ridden safely, but for one weak link.

On the sea of life, how many men are wrecked because of the unsuspected weakness of a link in the chain of health—one weak vital organ in the body!

The mystery of death is even greater than the mystery of life. We think the links of our chain are strong, but we too seldom critically examine them for ourselves, and never really know that they will bear the strain that we put upon them.

"I have a friend," said Dr. Dio Lewis, "who can lift 900 pounds, and yet is an habitual sufferer from kidney and liver trouble and low spirits." The doctor who was one of the wisest and safest public teachers of the laws of health, wrote:

"The very marked testimonials from college professors, respectable physicans, and other gentlemen of intelligence and character, to the value of Warner's safe cure, have greatly surprised me. Many of these gentlemen I know, and, reading their testimony, I was impelled to purchase some bottles of Warner's safe cure and analyze it. Besides I took some swallowing three times the prescribed quantity. I am satisfied that the medicine is not injurious, and will frankly add that if I found myself the victim of a serious kidney trouble I should use this preparation."

One year ago the *Servia*, while in a great storm, parted her two-inch rudder chain—no wonder—*it was rusted through!* The key to human health is the condition of the kidneys, and they may long be diseased and we be ignorant of the fact because they give forth little or no pain. They in reality cause the majority of all the deaths, by polluting the blood and sending disease all through the system.

—The Pennsylvania railroad officials have decided to make an effort to enforce their claims in the South Penn case and will take immediate steps to bring the matter up in court. A pending suit, that begun against the Vanderbilt interests in New York, will be taken advantage of, and it was stated Saturday by an official of the company that the taking of testimony will be begun at once.

Help to Mothers Nursing.

Mothers who have the care and draught of nursing infants need the aid of strengthening tonic to make up the nourishment required for the growth of the child. Ale, porter, and lager beer have often been recommended. Of late, since physicians have become aware that the Port Wine produced by Alfred Speer, of Passaic, N. J., is strictly pure, they have prescribed it instead of ale or porter, as being more blood making. This wine is principally sought for by mothers who have nursing infants at the breast, as the best supplying medium to be found. The wine is rich in body and not intoxicant but gently stimulating and makes good blood. Druggists generally keep it, and sell it for a dollar a bottle.—*Enquirer.*

"Yes, my heart is a leaping," sang the young lady at the piano. "It must take mighty short leaps the way she laces," whispered another young lady.

The Homliest Man in Bellefonte

As well as the handsomest, and others are invited to call on any druggist and get *free* a trial bottle of Kemp's Balsam for the throat and Lungs, a remedy that is selling entirely upon its merits and is guaranteed to cure and relieve all Chronic and Acute Coughs, Asthma, Bronchitis and Consumption. Price 50 cents and $1.

—Dr. Pierce's Pellets cure constipation biliousness, sick headache, bilious headache, and all derangements of the stomach, liver and bowels.

—Republican and Philadelphia Press $2.00 a year.

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. *Sold only in cans.* ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall St., N. Y. 1y M 1y

An Interesting Collection

OF NEWS ITEMS FROM SNOW SHOE AND VICINITY.

We have been so accustomed to the mail train being late for the last thirty days that it is a pleasant surprise to have one come on time.

Miles Walker, of Cato, who had the misfortune to have his leg broken at Jacobs' camp several months ago, has suffered very much since. Many think he will be a cripple for life.

William Nugent, section boss of the B. C. R. R., has purchased from J. G. Uzzle the property on Olive street occupied by James Whittaker. After April first it will be the residence of Mr. Nugent and family.

T. B. Budinger has just received a car load of hard coal which he will sell by the ton or bushel or in any quanity desired.

The protracted meeting at the M. E. church has closed. Four new converts were taken in on probation on Sunday night, the result of the meetings.

Opposition is the life of business. Our barbers, Chas. and Geo. Roth, Jr., have applied themselves to business with renewed energy since the new barber shop was started, and the public will appreciate their efforts with increased patronage.

Who will be the Republican candidate for Justice of the Peace? Echo answers —Joseph Smith, if elected. He will be the right man in the right place.

The weather has moderated considerable since Bro. Ziegler exposed to the public they way it was acting in the dead of night.

Mr. Henry Keck, of Cooper settlement, returned on Friday from a two weeks visit among friends and relatives in New York city. He intends moving to Snow Shoe in the spring.

Margaret McGilley, daughter of the widow McGilley, a charming young lady of Snow Shoe, had the misfortune to fall on the ice and injure her side about two weeks ago. She is unable to be about.

This neighborhood is overrun with Jew peddlers who violate the law every day by hawking their wares from door to door without a license. The resident merchant who pays his license and helps to keep up the roads, schools, &c., is obliged by circumstances to furnish people with the necessaries of life on time while an alien is permitted to walk off with the cash. Our constables are sworn to return all peddlers who peddle without license. Why is it not attended to? ANON.

—The Republican and Philadelphia Press one year $2 00.

Iron and Other Markets.

R. C. Dun & Co., in their weekly review of business, give the following, which will be of interest to business men:

The capacity of iron furnaces in blast February 1 was 16,408 tons weekly less than January 1, and contrary to expectation, more than half the decrease was in other than anthracite furnaces. The effects of the strike in the coal region increase from day to day, but are not as great as the depression due to shrinkage in demand. Of the latter, part is attributable to tariff uncertainties and in part to excess of railroad building in the West and the consequent wars of rates. Including 50,000 tons deferred from last year, contracts for steel-rails so far reach about 500,000 tons, without any lifting of the price, $31.50 at mill. Pig iron is weaker at Pittsburg, but stiff at the East for the better grades on account of their scarcity. In manufactured iron slackened demand still causes weakness.

Nearly all markets are lower; stocks about 50 cents per share for the week; wheat about 1 cent per bushel; corn, ⅜ cent; oats, ½ cent; coffee, ¼ cent per pound, and sugar, both refined and crushed, ⅛ cent; hogs 10 cents, and tin, 1 cent. Cotton has been held steady, by the report of large consumption abroad. The dry goods trade continues good for cottons, which are steady in price and slightly improved for woolens. In groceries there has been some improvement in tone, and in distribution the tea trade shows more activity and hopefulness, but the demand for butter and cheese is hardly satisfactory, and meats are very dull and weak.

The business failures during the last seven days number for the United States 237; for Canada, 52; total, 289, compared with 279 last week and 267 for the corresponding week last year. The feature this week is the unusual number of failures in Canada, being nearly double the usual weekly average.

—The Republican and Philadelphia Press one year $2 00.

Fatal Accident on the Beech Creek Railroad.

Special to the Altoona Tribune.

PHILIPSBURG, Pa., February 9.—This morning as the men were going to their work at Loch Lamond they found the remains of Joseph Beatty lying along the Beech Creek railroad track near Troy's bridge. Lampest Stinger found his watch and it was stopped at 9.25, at which time the accident is supposed to have occurred. He was terribly mangled. Both feet were cut off, the upper part of his head crushed and parts of his skull and brains were found scattered along the track. It is not known what train killed him, but from all appearance it looks as though two or more trains passed over him, as he had been dragged back and forward for a distance of about 300 feet. He was in Philipsburg yesterday all day and was in a state of intoxication, and in that condition when last seen last night. It is supposed he started home and fell or laid down on the track and was killed. He was a single man, aged about 31 years, and lived at Loch Lamond. He was a miner by occupation and his parents reside in this vicinity.

—The Republican and Philadelphia Press one year $2 00.

A Remembrance of Old Centre.

It looks very much as if Mine Host Teller has been sending some specimens of pig iron to Editor McPike of the Altoona *Times*. At least, that gentleman gets off the following in Monday's issue:

Of "a pig in a poke" we have quite often heard tell, but poking a pig at us is a new thing that befell the writer hereof only two days ago, when a friend in Bellefonte, whose name you shall know, sent us a fine one, of Centre's best breed, as plump as a partridge and not hard to feed. Of course it is small and not likely to grow, as it is built of material that expands very slow, though it came into the world fully formed in each feature, and, ironically speaking, is quite a perfect young creature. But badinage aside, we return thanks to the "feller" who drove it out of the "Bush," his last name is Teller, and consigned it to us as a sweet reminder, not bitter, of the kind that came forth in the first Collins litter. And now let us say, by way of conclusion, that this pig is by no means a wicked delusion, but perfect in form, and as it squats in our "winder" all passers-by can see for themselves, as there's nothing to hinder.

—The Republican and Philadelphia Press one year $2.00.

—This is the way the Carrolltown correspondent of the Ebensburg *Freeman* refers to events in that locality: "Our people are jubilant over the business outlook in this and adjoining neighborhoods. A large portion of the land in this vicinity has been leased by Messrs. Spangler and Hastings for mining purposes. Mr. E. Wentz has several thousand acres under his control, which has been partly negotiated for by New York coal men. Mr. C. A. McCombie also has quite a body of land leased. Messrs. Mitchel & Monroe, of Gallitzin, have leased quite a body of land from Messrs. Spangler, Hastings & Co., and have contracted with the Messrs. McGovern Bros. to erect three hundred coke ovens. They have now a large body of Italians at work, and when Spring opens there will be many more employed. The civil engineers are now at work along the Brubaker laying out the line of the railroad. Of course we cannot form any definite idea as to where the main line will be located. It may be to Ebensburg; who knows? Spring will tell."

—The Republican and Philadelphia Press one year $2 00.

Mt. Eagle Briefs.

Mr. Joseph Casselberry, who has been spending the winter in the woods, came home last week to Mt. Eagle, and will probably remain some time.

Mr. Joseph Neff's new saw mill is turning out lumber in double quick time and in large quantity.

We can record that the best of health prevails in Mt. Eagle and vicinity. During the early part of the winter some fever and diphtheria existed there, but now everybody is well.

Mr. Kennedy Johnson has just made a very large delivery of the new books which he is introducing here. It is the famous, "Samantha at Saratoga."

There is an excellent attendance of pupils at the Kennedy school house.

Mr. A. P. Lucas is at Viaduct, on the Beech Creek railroad, where he is running an engine. The other day he got his finger in a dangerous place and it was badly and painfully squeezed.

—The Republican and Philadelphia Press one year $2 00.

—Bernard, son of Supervisor James Cullen, of Spruce Creek, met with a singular and serious accident on Saturday. Some time ago he was injured on the cars and from the injury an abscess formed on the right leg, but for a number of weeks he has been able to walk about the house. On the day in question he was passing over the floor when he tripped on the carpet and fell, breaking the right limb five or six inches above the knee. It is supposed that the abscess had weakened the bone in the limb, as the fall of itself was not sufficient to cause the unfortunate accident. The necessary surgical attention was given and the boy made comfortable. The sympathy of many friends will go out to Mr. Cullen and his estimable family in this untoward misfortune.—*Tyrone Herald.*

—The Republican and Philadelphia Press one year $2 00.

—George Neff, of Huntingdon, a brakeman on Middle Division, was riding in the caboose coming west Sunday afternoon. Near Lewistown a wrecked car in a freight train passing eastward struck the cabin and a piece of the broken timber struck Mr. Neff, seriously cutting him about the head. After being attended to by the company surgeon he was sent to his home last evening.

BREVITIES.

—Republican and Philadelphia Press $2.00 a year.

—The revival of religion at Pleasant Gap continues with even increased interest.

—There will be a tableau entertainment on Thursday evening in the Presbyterian chapel.

—A sparring match in Bellefonte is talked of. We are quite sure that the town can spar(e) all such matches.

—We learn that the man injured at Collins furnace on Monday morning, sustained very painful injuries, his back being severely strained.

—Republican and Philadelphia Press $2.00 a year.

—We learn with much regret that Mr. Christian Derr, of this place, is much more feeble than he has been and is now confined to the house all the time.

—We are informed that the exercises in the Presbyterian chapel on Thursday evening will be under the auspices of the Loring Band. Admission, 10 cents.

—The Republican and Philadelphia Press one year $2.00.

—Isaac Haupt says he knows of a fox chase more remarkable than any we have recorded. One of his hounds started after a fox six weeks ago and has not returned yet.

—The 22d of February, "Washington's Birthday," is not far off. It is the day reserved by the G. A. R. Post of Bellefonte to celebrate, which they will do this year with a grand dinner.

—The ladies are getting the G. A. R. Post hall in splendid condition for the events of Washington's Birthday. In addition to the feast, the Bellefonte Band will discourse music in the evening.

—Among the pensions recently granted the following are recorded: Job Williams, Port Matilda; George Ulrich, Millheim; Charles F. Heichel, Blanchard; Samuel B. Myland and Michael Friel, Milesburg.

—The Republican and Philadelphia Press one year $2.00.

—Mr. Hickman Ingraham, a member of Gregg Post, G. A. R., and a most excellent citizen, has been ill for several months and is gradually sinking. He is looked after very carefully by his comrades of the Post.

—A surgical operation recently relieved Miss Lucy A. Goodling, of Perry township, Snyder county, of a tumor of thirty-two years standing. It was twenty inches in circumference and weighed nearly four pounds. Miss Goodling will probably recover.

—Republican and Philadelphia Press $2.00 a year.

—Among the many suggestions in the Philadelphia *Times* as to the disposition to be made of that $50,000 is this: "Freeman Brady, Mill Hall, Pa., wants the money for the Church of Christ, to put an evangelist in every state in the Union."

—Mr. John Leathers, teacher of the Fairview school in Boggs township, received a precious present the other day from his wife. It was a darling daughter No. 1 and Mr. Leathers seems to consider Miss Baby Leathers the greatest young lady in existence.

—The popular borough ticket for the Republicans seems to be: For Burgess, W. W. Bayard; for Collector of Taxes, George Smith; for Overseer of Poor, James McClure; for Treasurer, Charles F. Cook. We have not heard any one named for assistant burgess.

—The ladies of the Episcopal church netted about $100 by their festival, and the W. C. T. U. made about $20 over and above expenses by Rev. Sam Jones lecture. The next morning in the Methodist church Mr. Jones received about $60 for his orphanage in Georgia.

—Republican and Philadelphia Press $2.00 a year.

—Policeman Joshua Folk made an arrest on Friday in connection with Thursday night's burglaries. The man arrested was a tramp. In the absence of evidence he was compelled to let the fellow go, though Mr. Folk strongly suspects that the fellow was concerned in them.

—In the report of Friday afternoon's High School exercises we inadvertently omitted Stella Nolan's essay on "St. Helena," and also H. E. Jenkins' admirable essay on "The Telephone." "St. Helena" was credited to W. A. Butts, but we regret we have not learned the title of his declamation.

—The Republican and Philadelphia Press one year $2.00.

—On Saturday last dozens of tramps were knocking at the doors in the northern parts of the town. If the gentlemen who look so handsome and comfortable in their blue coats and brass buttons would walk out into that part of the town occasionally they might make quite a large haul.

—Republican and Philadelphia Press $2 00 a year.

—A fraud has recently been imposing himself on the people of Tyrone. He pretends to be a Presbyterian minister. After engaging board at a respectable place he proceeds to manufacture medicine which will cure everything and which he sells at 25 cents a bottle. He talks religion volubly. After he has sold medicine and pocketed the cash he departs without paying his board bill. He is five feet six inches in height; his figure is quite fine, and his handsome attire is covered with a neat brown overcoat. Look out for him.

—Republican and Philadelphia Press $2.00 a year.

The Lecture and the Coffee Cart.

EDITOR NEWS: The receipts from the Rev. Sam Jones' lecture were $35.25, clear of expenses. The expenses were: Printing, $5.18; janitor $2, making a total of $7.18. The cost of the fireman's coffee cart at New Brunswick is $55. There will be the expense of bringing it here, and of buckets and tins for the three fire companies, so that not less than $60 will defray these expenses. Two donations amounting to $3 have been received. Are there not others who will aid by putting into the hands of those who are willing to *do the work* the balance necessary to purchase the Fireman's Friend? Donations can be left with Mr. Isaac Mitchell or J. P. Harris, and will be gratefully acknowledged by the W. C. T. U.

—The Republican and Philadelphia Press one year $2.00.

—The countenance of our friend, William Jones, wears a look of deep concern this week. We inquired the cause of it and find that his distress is all on account of S. H. Williams and H. H. Benner who are in Allentown. It is entirely useless to remonstrate with Mr. Jones and to assure him that Comrades Williams and Benner have been away from home before and know how to take care of themselves. He knows their artlessness and innocence too well to be at peace a minute while they are out of his sight. It will be an immense relief to him when they arrive home on Saturday unharmed by any of the allurements of Allentown.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

A delightful essay by James Russell Lowell, on Walter Savage Landor, is one of the many features of the February *Century*. It is accompanied by a frontispiece portrait of Landor, and a selection of his before unpublished letters to Miss Mary Boyle revealing his interesting personality, and his opinion on art, politics, etc.

The fiftieth Almanac published by the N. Y. *Tribune*, namely, the one for 1888, comes to us with the appropriate title of the "Semi-Centennial issue." Newspapers and almanacs grow younger and fresher as they advance in years. The Tribune Almanac for 1888 is fresh, popular, pithy, adapted to the times, and crammed with the statistics, political, to which every one will turn for reference in the Presidential year. The popular vote for President in 1884 is given in detail with the total vote in each election back to 1828. The party platform, the important enactments of the last Congress, a complete list of the members of Congress and principal officers of the Government statistics of trade and pensions, and a variety of other valuable features characterize the book. This Almanac is accurate and the standard publication of its class. Being non-partisan, it is used by men of all parties. The price is 25 cents.

In the February *St. Nicholas* Mary Hallock Foote has drawn the Frontispiece;—two housekeepers in consultation over "Family Affairs." A touching Russian Christmas Story by Amelia E. Barr, entitled "Michael and Feodosia," begins the number, and is appropriately illustrated by E. H. Blashfield. Mrs. Burnett completes "Sara Crewe" by a very delightful "happy ending." Mr. Charles Henry Webb contributes a stirring account of the "Diamond-backs in Paradise," telling of the rattlesnakes encountered during a winter in Florida. In "The Story of an Old Bridge" will be found a historical sketch of London Bridge and the great events with which it has been connected illustrated with drawings by Peters and Brennan, and by other pictures. The high tides in the Bay of Fundsy are explained in an amusing story, "A Legend of Acadia," by C. F. Holder; and Lieut. Schwatka, in "How a Great Chief was Named," gives the origin of the name "Spotted Tail," and, incidentally, of other similar appellations.

The opening article in *The American Magazine* for February is by the well-known naturalist, C. F. Holder. He takes his readers into "The Heart of the Sierra Madre," leading them through dense forests and gloomy canons, to climb steep precipices by narrow ledges where a misstep means instant death. Here are the resorts of a variety of game, and the favorite haunt of the mountain lion—presumably the king of American beasts.

J. Macdonald Oxley contributes an interesting and valuable resume of the results obtained by expeditions which the Canadian Government has recently sent to explore Hudson's Bay. The object of the explorations is to determine the feasibility of a northwest passage to the North west itself. Mr. Oxley adds an entertaining account of the natives dwelling on the margin of "The Inland Ocean of the North."

Hafiz Behran Aga, chief eunuch to the Sultan of Turkey, who died a few months ago at Constantinople, is said to have carried more secrets to the grave than any another man. Rose Eytinge, in her travels around the world, met this personage, and in *The American Magazine* she relates an incident that came under her observation, which shows the character of the secrets the chief eunuch carried.

There are said to be something like fifty thousand characters in the written language of the Chinese. I am sure it would describe the queer sights and strange customs we witnessed in Pekin during the few days we rested there, at the cheerful United States Legation, before making our final start for the Great Wall.

The anomalous impression I received of the exterior of the town in my memorable ride, was intensified as I came to know something of the interior life of Pekin. My sister and I felt like two Chinese Alices in Oriental Wond-rland when we came to visit some of the people who live in those strange, inhospitable looking houses, their own homes, for it seemed as if all the pictures we had ever seen on Chinese porcelain had come to life and the figures were now stepping out of their slippery state to greet us.

I had never known before that the twisted trees, contorted objects and queer architecture painted on Chinese art-ideas in the actual every-day scenes of Chinese life. The grotesque figures which they paint on fans, or screens, are all well known historical characters; heroes of fiction, or deified saints and philosophers, and each one carries to the Chinese mind its peculiar traditional or romantic association.

There is very little picturesque scenery in China, and the few hills, streams and valleys which lovers of natural beauty have done duty in decoration for hundreds, perhaps thousands of years. But these outlines, made familiar by repetition, have a different meaning when the fact is explained that the skillful Chinese landscape gardeners have made innumerable minature copies of these few bits of scenery in the court yards which are enclosed by the inner walls of all the houses of the better sort. These courts, a few feet in extent, oblong or square, are laid out in little mountain ranges, showing caverns and lakes, trials and ravines, on every side.—*Olive Riley-Seward, in Feb. Wide Awake*

SALE REGISTER.

TUESDAY, MARCH 20.—At residence of John Musser, in Patton township sale of farming implements, stock, etc. Filmore P. O.

TUESDAY MARCH 20.—John G Dubbs, on farm of E. W. Hale, in Spring township, will sell farm stock, implements and produce. Sale will begin at 12 o'clock a m.

THURSDAY, MARCH 1.—At the residence of Thomas Lingle, deceased, one mile west of Centre Hall farm stock, implements, etc., James A Lingle and W. B. Mingle, Administrators.

$3.50 FOR **You Wonder Why** $1.50

We can give so much for the money? Thousands say this in their letters. It is because after plates are made it costs far less proportionately to print 150,000 copies than 100,000. During its nearly fifty years' of existence the

American Agriculturist

has absorbed twenty-four other agricultural periodicals, and continues to be the recognized authority on agricultural matters the world over. With the old staff of editors who have made it a power in both hemispheres, reinforced with new writers, it will be more valuable during 1888 than ever. Each number now contains nearly one hundred original illustrations and original articles on the Farm, Garden, Hearth and Household, from over fifty different writers. Price, $1.50 a year; single No. 15c.

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In this age of extreme activity and wonderful development, it is a noteworthy fact that many women have made their own way in mercantile life, and successfully compete with men in many lines of business. Women, whether they labor in the household or in the store, are liable to suffer from functional derangements and the care of maternity. For all troubles known under the category of "female weaknesses," Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is a tonic and tried specific. It relieves the health and strength. It is the only medicine for women, sold by druggists, under a positive guarantee, from the manufacturers, that it will be refunded. This guarantee has been printed on the bottle-wrapper and faithfully carried out for many years.

—E. M. Blanchard, Esq., has reason to believe that burglars have recently visited his house, though they took nothing. The reason for believing that he has had such callers the discovery of the grease from sperm candles leading from one bureau to another upstairs and also traces of the grease on articles in the bureau drawers. Whoever entered the house must have come in the upper stories as there are no traces of their presence below. No sperm candles are used about Mr. Blanchard's house.

Some Foolish People

Allow a cough to run until it gets beyond the reach of medicine. They often say, "Oh, it will all wear away," but in most cases it wears them away. Could they be induced to try the successful medicine called Kemp's Balsam, which we will sell on a positive guarantee to cure, they would immediately see the excellent effect after taking the first dose. Price 50c and $1.00. *Trial size free.* At all Druggists'.

—Republican and Philadelphia Press $2.00 a year.

—Do not throw away your hard earned cash for every new cough syrup, when that standard remedy for coughs, Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup, is 25 cents.

—"Hurrah!" said a little girl "I'm not to be kept in because of that horrid neuralgia. My mamma has bought a bottle of Salvation Oil."

—George T. Smith, as a candidate for tax collector for Bellefonte is growing in popularity every day. We hear no other men mentioned for this important position. The party seems to be entirely satisfied with Mr. Smith. We hope therefore that every republican will give him a cordial support. He is a worthy man and is entitled to it.

—Hood's Sarsaparilla cures catarrh by expeling impurity from the blood, which is the cause of the complaint. Give it a trial.

Fall and winter season 1887 and 1888. Full line of *overcoatings, suitings and pantaloonings.* Leave your order low.

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The importance of purifying the blood cannot be overestimated, for without pure blood you cannot enjoy good health.

At this season nearly every one needs a good medicine to purify, vitalize, and enrich the blood, and we ask you to try Hood's **Peculiar** Sarsaparilla. It strengthens and builds up the system, creates an appetite, and tones the digestion, while it eradicates disease. The peculiar combination, proportion, and preparation of the vegetable remedies used give to Hood's Sarsaparilla peculiar curative powers. No **To Itself** other medicine has such a record of wonderful cures. If you have made up your mind to buy Hood's Sarsaparilla do not be induced to take any other instead. It is a Peculiar Medicine, and is worthy your confidence.

Hood's Sarsaparilla is sold by all druggists. Prepared by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

Bellefonte Markets.

BELLEFONTE, February 15, 1888.

Red Wheat, old, per bushel	$ 90
Mixed Wheat, old	87
Buckwheat, new, per bushel	40
Rye per bushel	50
Corn (shelled)	45
Corn (ears)	55
Oats	30
Barley	45
Cloverseed, fair to good	$3 00
do prime and extra prime	3.25
do choice	3 75
Flour, retail, per barrel	5.00
Flour, wholesale	4.50
Hay, choice timothy, per ton	$8.00—$10.00
Nova Scotia Plaster	$8.50

Provision Markets.

[Corrected weekly by A. C. Moyer & Bro.]

Apples, dried, per pound	8
Cherries dried, per pound, seeded	10
Dried Currants, per pound	10
New Raisins, per pound	12
Beans, per quart	10
Fresh Butter, per pound	25
Cheese, per pound	18
Country Hams, per pound	12
Hams, sugar cured	15
Shoulders	10
Breakfast Bacon	12½
Country Bacon	10
Lard, per pound	10
Eggs, per dozen	20
New Potatoes, per bushel	75
Dried Beef	20
Canned Beef, 2 pound can	25
Country Side, per pound	8
Canned Tomatoes, per can	12½—15
Canned Corn, per can	10—12½
Lemons, per dozen	30
Dried Sweet Corn, per pound	10
Apple Butter, per gallon	50
Roller Flour, per sack	$1.30—$1.55
Apples, per bushel	75

THE *Weekly Press,*

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$1.00 Subscription per Year. $1.00

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OF BELLEFONTE, PA.

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The Best Local Paper in the County

This is not brag.

It is a plain statement of an honest fact.

Ordinarily the weekly issue of a daily paper is esteemed to be merely a digest of the week's news, suited alone for rural readers.

This is not true in reference to the WEEKLY PRESS.

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We will send the WEEKLY PRESS, subscription one year, $1.00, and REPUBLICAN, subsciption one year, $2.00, *both, one year, one subscription price,* $2.00.

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To sell Nursery Stock. Permanent employment and good salary to honest, energetic men. The business is easily learned. We grow all the reliable new varieties of Fruit and Ornamental Trees. Write for terms.

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ORPHANS' COURT SALE.

The undersigned, by virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Centre County, will offer at public sale on the premises, on

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1888,

at 1 o'clock p. m., all that certain dwelling house and lot of ground situate in Pine Grove Mills, (formerly Pattonville) Ferguson township, known as Lot No. 4 in the plan of Pattonville, being 50 feet front on Juniata Street, and extending south 180 feet to an alley, and known as the "O'Bryan Tavern Stand," having thereon erected a large frame house, stable and usual outbuildings. The property is now in possession of Mrs. Robert Brett. Possession will be given the purchaser on the 1st of April next.

TERMS OF SALE—Ten per cent. when the property is knocked down; balance of one-third on confirmation of sale; one-third in one year and one-third in two years; the latter two payments to bear interest, and to be secured by bond and mortgage on the property, accompanied by insurance as collateral. J. W. GEPHART,
Administrator of T. F. PATTON, Dec'd.
19 52 7t

Bellefonte Republican.

By EDWARD T. TUTEN.

FARMERS READ, REFLECT AND DEMAND PROTECTION!

OR BE FOREVER SLAVES TO THE UNJUST LAWS OF OUR STATE GOVERNMENT.

The farmers of Pennsylvania protesting against the discrimination of the tax laws of the State—robbed of over $5,000,000 annually by being compelled to pay on an average of over 17 mills taxes, while corporations do not on an average pay over three mills, Leonard Rhone, Master of the State Grange, in his Annual Address delivered at Harrisburg, Dec. 13, 1887, shows from the statistical reports of the State that the real estate valued at $1,697,202,153, pays for local governments $30,395,350.08—while corporate and personal property valued at $1,463,814,762 pays only an estimated total tax of $5,962,344.79, and only taxable for State purposes. He says: "That in consequence of the unfair principle on which

OUR TAX LAWS

are based, placing all the burden of supporting local governments upon "land and labor," and permitting an immense amount of remunerative capital to escape entirely untaxed, while other species bear such an inadequate proportion as to be clearly contrary to the letter and spirit of the Constitution, our people petitioned and demanded that the law should be so changed that all species of property shall be assessed fairly and taxed at equal rates.

To meet this persistent demand the Committee of the State Grange prepared and presented a bill covering to a great extent these defects (known as House bill No. 305), which, after a protracted struggle, passed the House. It also passed the Senate in its turn, but almost as soon as its passage was announced that august body, for reasons only known to its own members, reconsidered the vote by which it had passed and the bill was lost.

While the act of 1885 resulted in a more complete assessment of moneys at at interest, it also relieved entirely some classes of property justly the subject of taxation. The official report of the Auditor General for 1886 (page 24) shows that for the years 1884-5 tax was paid on $145,286,774, moneys at interest. In 1886 the amount of moneys at interest returned subject to tax under the act of 1885 was $395,355,555, on which a 3-mill rate yielded $1,186,066.66. On page 26 of the same report we are informed that the amount returned for 1886 subject to tax does not really represent more than one-half of the real amount, from the fact that the courts decided that the act of 1885 only referred to mortgages, etc., held by individuals, and did not include those held by corporations.

We also find on page 29, same report, that 611 moneyed corporations of the State, representing capital stock, surplus, non-taxable assets and personal property amounting to $643,732,667.74, under the present law only pay tax on their capital stock ($93,072,163.45), whereas a 3-mill rate on their taxable personal property alone ($353,004,724.29), would yield a revenue of $1,059,284.24; or a 3-mills on all the property manifested would produce $1,931,197.99 revenue.

Building and loan associations represent a capital at a moderate estimate of $66,000,000. The act of 1883 relieves this capital of all tax. while a 3-mill rate would afford $198,000 revenue.

Manufacturing corporations doubtless represent a capital (estimated) at $130,000,000. Under the provisions of the act of 1885 they are exempt from all taxation. A 3-mill on their capital would produce $400,000 revenue.

Capital invested in mercantile pursuit is reasonably estimated at $500,000,000. A 3-mill tax on this species of capital would yield $1,500,000 revenue. At present, under the imperfect and expensive manner of collecting mercantile licenses, the total amount of revenue received from this source is about $450,000 annually, while it costs the State about $100,000 to advertise the mercantile lists, for which there is no more necessity than advertising the assessments and rates and levies in any other business; it is an unwarranted and extraordinary expense that has its foundation in law for plundering the public treasury by the newspaper press.

If the above mentioned exempted classes of property, and the mercantile class which pays a mere nominal tax were assessed a 3-mill rate, and collected as other taxes, would a revenue of $3,500,000. It is impossible to determine by any fair process of reasoning why capital invested in the above pursuits should be relieved, by authority of law, from the payment of all taxes save the moiety collected of the merchant as mercantile license, while

THE REAL ESTATE

of the Commonwealth pays an average of more than 17 mills on the dollar! A valuation of $1,697,202,153 pays $30,395,350.08 tax! Personal and corporate property, valued at $1,463,814,762.43, pays an estimated total tax of $5,962,344.79. If personal and corporate property paid the same millage as real estate, it would pay $26,133,420.31, or $20,151,081.52 more than it does at present, vide page 35, Auditor General's Report for 1886.

We adduce the above facts and figures to show a candid and fair tribunal—Public Opinion—the monstrous iniquity of the present system of taxation, and the grievous burden our class is compelled to bear, when compared with others that realize better profits. Will honorable and candid men be surprised when a strong and persistent appeal is made for relief, and the provisions of the Constitution invoked for protection?

It is no doubt important that the affairs of our local governments should be conducted economically, and the administrators of the law be competent and honest. It is especially important that the assessors whose duty it is to enroll the property should act in good faith and without prejudice or partiality. But it is infinitely more important that the law of the State be so changed that the assessors and county commissioners be clothed with authority to return all property taxable for local purposes

Under existing laws the most competent assessors and vigilant county commissioners are powerless to return the millions of capital invested in the mercantile pursuit, building and loan associations, railroads, banks, coal and ore mines, promissory notes and bonds and mortgages, all of which, under existing laws, are exempted for local taxation. The real estate, farms and homes of laboring men is left upon which to levy and collect the $17,000,000 for the support of townships and borough governments, and $16.000,000 for municipal and county governments in our Commonwealth!

The injustice of which we complain is not so much to the administration of the law, although it may be corrupt in some cases, but in the law itself, and can only be corrected by a radical change in the whole system.

The

SHYLOCKS AND POLITICIANS

are constantly crying out that farmers should attend to their local affairs and, we presume, leave the weightier matters of State and the framing of laws to the exempted classes and shylocks, who would rob the farmer and the laboring man of his home by placing all taxes on land and labor to the extent of confiscation, as taught by Henry George, of New York, and his coadjutors, the Philadelphia *Record* and kindred communists.

It may be urged if these exempted classes are taxed they will only retaliate by reassessing the amount they are compelled to pay upon their goods and productions and we will pay it in the end. This is simply anticipating an imaginary emergency. Competition and the laws of trade and supply and demand will meet and regulate that question when it arises. Government to be respected and strong in the hearts of a free people must be just and treat the governed alike, otherwise it would be a government for the strong but not for the protection of the weak, which would be admitting our American idea of government a failure.

Upon the broad platform of

"EQUAL AND EXACT JUSTICE TO ALL,"

our Order is unalterably committed. It does not seek to place burdens upon others it will not silently and patiently bear itself. Our people are conservative, long-suffering and forbearing, and slow to demand their rights. But when fully aroused, and their reasonable appeals for justice and equity too long delayed forbearance ceases to be a virtue. An appeal to the last resort of enlightened freemen—the ballot-box—is their last and only alternative. Then the contest may be sharp, but it will be decisive; and from its decision there will no mandamus issue or appeal be taken.

Perhaps no Such Necessity Exists Now.

It is related that a railway superintendent in Pennsylvania happened to ride in one of his own trains the other day and was almost suffocated and parboiled by the excessive heat of the car. In his wrath he suspended the train's whole crew. Were railway superintendents to ride in the regular trains occasionally and not confine themselves to their own cars where every luxury is assured, they would learn a great deal that would be valuable. Years ago, in Tom Scott's time, the discomforts to which passengers were sometimes subjected on trains between Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, on being represented, he adopted measures for knowing for himself, by sending trustworthy men over the road to report everything. The result was he was not a little astonished. It need not be added that the reform was complete. The benefits are probably realized to the present day.

—There should be a radical improvement in the drawing of the list of jurors for the court. It becomes monotonous to see on the lists the same names so often repeated. Is there no way whereby the selection of names may be more general? Not that anyone longs to be a juror, but that the intention of the law governing the selection of jurors requires the names to be selected from the citizens of the entire county. The spirit as well as the letter of the law is worthy of strict observance.

WINTER NOTES.

FROM THE LOFTY TOWN OF SNOW SHOE.

Frank Lucas, who hurt his head by falling, head-first, through a hay mow over a year ago, and who last fall became so terribly afflicted with melancholy and brain troubles that his life was despared of for months, is now slowly improving. He is a worthy, industrious, hard-working man and all will rejoice to see him restored to health and happiness again.

J. C. Weaver, of Bellefonte, paid Snow Shoe a visit on Wednesday. He says Snow Shoe has improved very much since he was here last, which was when he taught school here about 9 years ago.

Mr. James Moore combined business with pleasure in visiting his friends in this neighborhood on Wednesday.

Mrs. E. A. Nolan, the handsome proprietor of the Mountain House, accompanied by Mrs. Enoch Crider, visited Philipsburg on Tuesday.

The order of the American Mechanics held a grand supper at the Potter House, Philipsburg, on Wednesday night. A special train took the visiting members and their ladies from Snow Shoe. There were between 75 and 100, all of whom say they were royally entertained.

Mrs. Richard Miles, formerly of Snow Shoe, but now of Harrisburg, Pa., is visiting her friends in this neighborhood.

J. E. Minnis, a very trusty colored man who has acted as porter for the Mountain House for some time, considered this climate too severe for him and started on Wednesday for his home at Mechanicsburg, Va.

The farmers of Marsh Creek and Bald Eagle Valley are hauling large quantities of coal from the mines of this section.

William Grauer, of Bellefonte, visited Snow Shoe on Tuesday. He is interested in the development of a new coal mine on what is known as the Hoy tract, a few miles north of this place.

Mrs. William Lucas is visiting her daughter, Mrs. Poorman, on Marsh Creek.

A Mrs. Gunsallus died at Henry Hoover's camp on Tuesday and her remains were taken to Tyrone, Thursday afternoon.

Importance of our Schools.

The majority of persons who have made life a success, when asked to define this something in them which has prompted and urged them on until, finally, they reach the topmost round of the ladder of fame, will answer us in very few words, viz., by industry and perseverance.

True, some are born geniuses. There is the genius in music, in literature, or the inventive genius, but at the same time there is always a certain amount of work lying somewhere to perfect whichever talent is inborn.

We do not know what the child may be equal to until it has been taught and its talents developed. Some children are not inclined to accept of the advantages which our common schools offer them, and often because of carelessness in their parents in not insisting on their regular attendance at school, remain away, consequently grow up in ignorance, with their minds untrained and undeveloped. Among such we have only to look and we will surely see the libertines and assassins, the liar and murderer. The question will now arise, should there not be a law higher, and more stringent than the law of the parents, to compel such as they who choose blindness to sight or darkness rather than light, to accept of the education and enlightenment which the good old Keystone State offers them. Methinks our prisons would not be quite so full by the next decade, we would not read in our daily papers of so much savage brutality in our coal regions—among the strikers, nor would the list of the assassin or murderer foot up so long a column. Education permeates into the dark as do the rays of the sun. It has made the poor man great as well as the rich, all may come under its power. The child of the pauper has an equal chance as that of the high born, do they only accept.

It does not take long to train a child to idleness and wrong doing, acts which cannot be effaced in a life time. Keep it employed. Send it to school and have it understand that without industry and perseverance life must be a failure.

BOALSBURG, PA. M. A. W.

Coal Lands Leased.

Mr. A. H. Mann has leased to a Wilkesbarre party the coal underlying 6,000 acres of land situate between Kettle Creek and Shintown Run. The fire clay on 1,000 acres of the same land has also been leased to the same parties, Mr. Mann retaining the right to the fire clay on the other 5,000 acres, which he will likely operate himself. The work of opening up, developing and mining will begin as soon as the weather will permit. The mining of coal at Cook's Run, Westport and Shintown promises to become a vast and important industry of Clinton county, and cannot fail to benefit this city largely.—L. H. *Express.*

—From all parts of the country come reports to the effects that never have there been so many crows observed as during this winter. At various places large flocks congregate and in some instances the trees and fences become perfectly black from the number of crows perching upon them. Especially is this the case along the line of the Lebanon valley railroad. In the neighborhood of Chambersburg, during the recent heavy snow storm in that locality, hundreds of crows died of starvation, on account of the food supply being covered with snow.

State Treasurer's Wife Robbed.

The Pittsburgh papers record the infamous fact that on Tuesday afternoon while Mrs. William Livsey, wife of State Treasurer Livsey, was walking along Ellsworth avenue in Pittsburg, she was followed by two men and at the corner of Bidwell street was knocked down and robbed. The older of the two men grasped her right wrist, on which hung a small satchel, which he attempted to wrest from her grasp, at the same throwing her to the pavement. Mrs. Livsey screamed and regained her feet, but the fellow kept a firm hold upon her wrist. He wrenched it back and forth with both hands until the very bones of the lady's forearm snapped off and the wrist joint left the socket. The excruciating pain caused Mrs. Livsey to fall fainting upon the pavement. Then the villian seized the satchel from the nerveless fingers and fled with his pal the way they had come. The stolen satchel contained upwards of $60 in money, two pairs of gold spectacles, a gold pencil, a key and a number of private papers and visiting cards. A detective has been placed on the case, and it is said several good clues are in his possession.—*L. H. Democrat.*

Money to be Made.

It is said that dull times are not known by the agents for the great publishing house of George Stinson & Co., of Portland, Maine. The reason of this exceptional success is found in the fact that they always give the public that which is keenly appreciated and at prices that all can afford. At present we understand, their agents are doing wonderfully well on several new lines. They need many more agents in all parts of the country. Those who need profitable work should apply at once. Women do as well as men. Experience is not necessary, for Messrs. Stinson & Co. undertake to show all who are willing to work not hard but earnestly, the path to large success. It should be remembered that an agent can do a handsome business without being away from home over night. Another advantage—it costs nothing to give the business a trial, and an agent can devote all his time, or only his spare moments to it. Stinson & Co. guarantee grand success to all who engage and follow simple and plain directions that they give. We have not space to explain all here, but full particulars will be sent free to those who address the firm; their full address is given above.

—The Supreme Court of Michigan has given a recent decision which deserves general attention, but more especially that of liquor dealers. A boy 12 years old, purchased some liquor from a saloon keeper on an order from a neighbor, and became intoxicated and disorderly. A warrant was obtained and the saloon keeper arrested and tried for selling liquor to minors and was convicted. He pleaded that he had sold on the order and appealed to the highest court. But the Supreme Court confirmed the judgment. The prohibition not to sell liquor to minors is absolute and without excuse, no matter what the reason may be. A saloon keeper must not sell liquor to a minor whether he has an order or is without one. It is a too common practice to send children in crowded cities and towns to buy beer and liquor with every form of an excuse. But the Supreme Court of Michigan has declared that it is illegal to sell liquor to children, under all circumstances. The Supreme Court of Michigan is becoming noted for the boldness of its decisions.

Facing a Coffin.

"Few people know it," remarked Dr. Titus Munson Coan, in a lecture on "Health Precautions," which he delivered in New York, but nearly every one who catches cold catches it through his his feet. By getting his feet wet or cold and then sitting still the cold is caught—never when the feet are in action. The surest way to avoid this is to take a cold foot-bath every day. Take it as cold as you can bear it, and if it makes the bones ache all the better. Rub vigorously, and the warm glow of reaction toughens the skin. He who sits at open window sits with his face to a coffin.

—The northwestern roads are cutting rates and each other's throats with desperate vigor and earnestness. Des Moines rates have gone down 60 per cent., eight per cent. having gone down this week. Yet there are certain kinds of freight bound east taxed so high that the rates make them prohibitive. The roads are suffering because this war is destructive. In the end, the community will suffer most. People don't seem to understand that a crippled railroad is more of a curse to the country through which it runs than a prosperous road with high rates for its service.

—While we are on the subject of burglaries we are reminded that Mr. Robert Valentine's home was entered a week ago by unknown parties. There is nothing of value in the house to carry off and the burglars had their trouble for their pains.

Peace on Earth.

Awaits that countless army of martyrs, whose ranks are constantly recruited from the victims of nervousness and nervous diseases. The price of the boon is a systematic course of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, the finest and most genial tonic nervines, pursued with reasonable persistence. Easier, pleasanter and safer this than to swatch the victualling department with pseudo-tonics, alcoholic or the reverse, beef extracts, nerve foods, narcotics, sedatives and poisons in disguise. "Tired Nature's sweet restorer, balmy sleep," is the providential recuperant of weak nerves, and this glorious franchise being usually the consequences of sound digestion and increased vigor, the great stomachic which insures both productive also of repose at the required time. Not unrefreshed awakens the individual who uses it, but vigorous, clear headed and tranquil. Use the Bitters also in fever and ague, rheumatism, kidney troubles, constipation and biliousness.

—The new rail mill at Andrew Carnegie's great works at Braddock is nearly completed. Steel rails are to be made faster than ever before. The new mill will have a capacity of 1,000 tons of standard guage rails every twenty-four hours. An ingot weighing thirteen hundred pounds and eight feet in length, passed through the rolls eleven times becomes a rail sixty feet long, twice the ordinary length, and is finally cut in twain. The entire process occupies about one minute. Twenty-four steel boilers, each thirty feet in length, furnish the power. With the aid of the new mill, it is expected that 500,000 tons can be rolled in a year of 300 working days. The yearly capacity is already 450,000 tons.

Itch, mange, and scratches of every kind on human or animals cured in 30 minutes by Woolford's Sanitary Lotion. This never fails. Sold by F. Potts Green, druggist, Bellefonte. 20-2-6m.

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Leading Chemists & physicians say "no plaster has ever been made which for medicinal Value begins to equal the ATHLOPHOROS PLASTERS."
Send 6 cents for a beautiful colored picture, the "Moorish Girl"
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For Strains, pain in back, side or chest, for Weakness, colds &c. they are worth their weight in gold. Ask your druggist for them.
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ADDITIONAL LOCAL NEWS

—They also want Sam Jones in Philipsburg.

—Sam Jones lectured in Williamsport on Monday evening.

—The Starr Opera Company did not stop at Q. A. Daniels'.

—Many sad and fatal railroad accidents occur at Altoona.

—The Prohibitionists of Williamsport have nominated candidates for city offices.

—The steam whistle at the Collins' furnace is heard regularly and sounds quite musical.

—The Supreme Court of Michigan has recently given a decision declaring Bohemian Oats contracts illegal.

—The hotel at Coburn is again open for accommodation of the traveling public. The new landlord is Mr. Reuben Shaffer, of Mill Hall.

—Harry H. Hess, formerly of Lock Haven, and who is known here, was recently married in Wichita, Kansas, to Miss Bertha Neiderlander.

—Messrs. J. J. Arney and M. B. Mingle, who recently purchased the Hoffer farm, divided it into building lots, and have already sold forty of them.

—The Reformed congregation in Pine Grove Mills is preparing to erect a new church building, having purchased a lot in the eastern end of that town.

—Protracted religious meetings are in progress in all parts of the county. Rev. Shambach, of Spring Mills, is conducting quite a spirited one in that place.

—Several tramps have been detained and searched to discover if they were identified with the burglaries on Thursday evening. Nothing was discovered to implicate them.

—We learn with deep regret of the death in Philadelphia on Thursday, of Mrs. Dr. Fox, who is a sister of Mr. Jacob Valentine, of this place. The lady is well known in Bellefonte.

—The citizens of Beeck Creek offer to give the Beeck Creek Railroad Company all the land they need and also to raise a private subscription if the company will locate the car shops there.

—Mrs. Julia Gallagher, wife of Mr. Barney Gallagher, of this place, died on Friday evening about 10 o'clock. The funeral will be held in the Roman Catholic church on Monday morning.

—We are glad to learn that Willie Ford, the lad who was so severely hurt recently in a coasting accident, is improving rapidly with almost positive assurance of permanent recovery.

—While the drifts which obstruct the rural roads have not melted to any considerable extent they have settled down and become solid, rendering travel less dangerous than it was two weeks ago.

—In the not very distant future that musical organization, the Millheim band, will give a concert. In addition to the music there will also be the presentation of a play entitled, "Initiation of a Granger."

—This year Easter will fall on the 1st of April—nine days earlier than last year. The earliest possible day for Easter is the 22d of March, and it fell on that day in 1818—for the last time in about 200 years.

—Her Cousin—I must say, Emma, that you have grown quite handsome. There, now, can't you give me a compliment in return? His Cousin—Well, I should say that you are a gentleman of most excellent taste.

—It was a difficult and interesting operation on Wednesday to move R. M. Magee's safe. Mr. Jesse Stewart, Mr. Armor, Lawrence L. Brown and others who were superintending it, usually prove themselves equal to anything.

—On Saturday evening, the 25th, the German exhibition will be given in the town hall in Millheim and promises to be an elaborate affair. The ladies of the town are now decorating the interior of the hall in preparation for the exhibition.

—The celebration of golden weddings are always important to record, and therefore we mention that of Mr. and Mrs. James G. Evans, of Spring Mills, on Monday of this week. It took the form of a family and social gathering at their home.

—Ere the large audience was dismissed from the Court House on Thursday evening, Rev. D. S. Monroe, D. D., gave notice of the supper in Major Reynolds' building, which notice, we are sure, was very kind in the Reverend Doctor, and will be appreciated by the congregation which it benefited.

—There was a liberal sprinkling of ministers in the Court House Thursday evening, among them Rev Drs. Monroe, Laurie and Hamill, also Revs. Woodcock and Wright. They passed through the ordeal of being preached at with the grace which their congregations are usually expected to exhibit when being preached to.

—Mr. B. C. Auchenbach, of Williamsport, called at this office on Thursday afternoon, being under the escort of Mr. Charles Jacobs, whom he succeeds as proprietor of the Bishop street bakery. Mr. Auchenbach is a practical baker and is destined to travel the royal road to success while he remains proprietor of that excellent establishment.

OH, SAM JONES!

THE CELEBRATED PREACHER AND WIT LECTURES ON "CHARACTER AND CHARACTERS."

The Court House was well filled on Thursday evening to hear Rev. Sam Jones. We suppose that the audience numbered about 400. This, itself, was a reason for gratification to the ladies of the W. C. T. U. When Sam Jones appeared on the platform, followed by Rev. D. S. Monroe, D. D., and Captain Austin Curtin there was an outburst of applause.

The exercises were begun devotionally, Dr. Monroe presided and Rev. Dr. Laurie prayed for a blessing on the lecturer and the lectured. Then Capt. Austin Curtin introduced Mr. Jones in a very happy manner. We would like to convey to your minds a word representation of his manner or oratory, but cannot do it. We can tell you, though, that his physical appearance is good. His complexion is dark, features regular; his hair thick and dark; perhaps slightly above the average height and with a slender, graceful figure. His gestures are not elegant, but are sufficiently expressive. His voice is clear and penetrating. He is about 40 years of age, though he looks younger. He says things in a way which brings out their full meaning, while he has a fund of humor which outhumors the veriest humorist. People enjoy humor and we consider it wise in Sam Jones to devote it to a good cause—far better, indeed, than the professional humorist who may discourse on "The Growth of the Bald Spot" or other kindred subject, for an hour, and then not say anything which it is profitable to remember. Now, every sentence which Sam Jones utters has in it a golden grain of truth. Only one criticism have we to express. He, perhaps, has too much to say in regard to ministers. To be sure, Mr. Jones classes himself among the ministers and therefore rubbed some of the foolishness on himself.

We would like to reproduce some of the excellent things Mr. Jones said, but in cold print they would fall flat in comparison with the effect they produced on the auditors. Suffice it to say, that he talked one hour and fifty minutes. Not five minutes of that time elapsed in which the auditors were not convulsed with laughter.

We remember one beautiful sentence in the beginning of his speech. It was something like this: "The mountains are God's thoughts piled up; the plains are God's thoughts spread out; the rivers are God's thoughts in motion; the flowers are God's thoughts in blossom, etc." On the subject of character, he remarked on the wide range the topic gave him. He distinguished character from reputation. The former is what we are; the latter what we are said to be. A man may have a bad character, but a most excellent reputation. Reputation is the glove; character the hand which it covers. Character, if marred, may never be what it was before. Here he introduced an illustration drawn from his own three years of dissipation.

He advised the ministers to preach on live subjects. One sermon in a thousand may be on such subjects as heavenly recognition, the perseverance of the saints, etc., but let the 999 be against the evils of to-day. He wants to be recognized here. When in the heavenly home, sitting beneath a tree harp in hand, what cares he whether he is recognized or not.

A forcible illustration on a similar point was given. A rabbit was pursued by a dog. The bystanders encouraged the rabbit to run faster. "Much obliged to you, gentlemen," said the rabbit; "but I would rather have you head off the dog."

His definition of a dude was wonderfully ludicrous. It is a pimple on society to show that the blood is bad; squeeze the pimple and you have a dudine. He gave some of his attention to infidels. He pronounced it in-fiddle. He had some respect for Bob Ingersoll as he receives $500 a night for his infidelity. But for the poor fellow who has to pay $1 to get in and then board himself he can have nothing but contempt. He was strong on the temperance question and held high license up to unmeasured contempt. If intoxicants are good let us have them knee-deep on the streets; if not let us banish them entirely.

He described the proper way to build character. He would have Faith for the first stone. Not the faith which gives general assent to everything on the principle that if you don't believe you will damned. The faith which believed in the ultimate triumph of the Union and didn't lend a hand to help was next to useless. His second stone would be "Courage." We must have the bravery to carry out what we believe. The third stone should be "Knowledge," the fourth "Temperance." In describing the fifth stone, "Kindness," he introduced an illustration from his own experience.

His idea of the duty of Presidents, Governors, Mayors, etc.,—that they should do their duty even if they must resign the next moment—was certainly strong and sublime.

The audience separated with regret that the lecture was ended.

—It was officially announced on Tuesday of this week that the South Penn railroad will be completed. Andrew Carnegie is the originator of the scheme to complete the road, in which the Vanderbilt's, Dr. Hostetter and others unite. The Carnegies will have the entire contract for furnishing rails and such supplies of bridge materials as are in his line of business.

PROMISES

OF THE FUTURE GROWTH OF BELLEFONTE.

What has been done in the march of progress and growth of our community in the past two years seems marvelous and inspiring. But it does not seem so great when we compare it with what is in the future for Bellefonte in the two years immediately ahead of us.

In railroad prosperity will consist the first promise for the future, and it will give rise to all kinds of industrial development. One of the owners of the car works whispered in our ear only the other day that he is certain another year will not pass by without witnessing their utilization in a profitable way.

It will be remembered that Governor Beaver intimated in his speech at the banquet that the present limits of the Buffalo Run railroad do not indicate what it will be. It will eventually be a part of a through line which will open up a grand avenue of travel and trade.

What is known as the Milton and Bellefonte railroad has been surveyed and will be constructed this year. It will not be a line merely from this place to Milton, but will also be part of a through line. This will make Bellefonte a centre of railroad connection, and as the railroads are the chief agencies in the work of development that will come as a natural and unavoidable consequence.

Philipsburg Clippings.

From the Ledger.

George Thomas, of this place, a brakeman on the Philipsburg and Moshannon branch of the T. & C. R. R., fell from the front end of a coal car of a train running backwards, at Houtzdale on Friday morning. He had the presence of mind to seize the axle of the car, and thus saved himself from a horrible death. He was dragged several cars lengths before the train could be stopped and he rescued from his dangerous situation. He was badly bruised and hurt from being dragged and rolled over the ties and ballast, but his injuries are not serious. If he had not seized and clung to the axle as he did he would doubtless have been torn and crushed to atoms by the brake bars and chains.

It appears that we were in error in saying that Mrs. Perry Copelin had the distinguished honor of being the mother of the first triplets ever born in this community. We learn that several years ago, a lady then residing in Philipsburg, gave birth to three daughters. Shortly after the babies were born the family moved to another part of the State, but about 2 years since the lady who was traveling past Philipsburg stopped off in order to show the triplets (then fine handsome little girls 3 years old) to Dr. J. D. McGirk, who was the physician that brought them into the world. We cheerfully make this correction, but at the same time we claim that Mr. and Mrs. Coplin and their triplets have the right of way on the side walk.

Entirely Wrong.

Sometimes papers at a distance publish items concerning Bellefonte which are entirely incorrect, of which the following from the Huntingdon *News* is a specimen:

"A dispatch from Bellefonte says: A grown-up daughter of James Fulton, a highly respected and well-to-do citizen, became ill with what was pronounced to be typhoid fever, and died in a few days. Then a married daughter sickened and died, followed by a younger daughter. The physicians now discovered that the disease is a dangerous type of black tongue fever, a disease hitherto unknown here. Two weeks ago the mother sickened of the same disease and died last week, and now the last remaining daughter lies sick without hope of recovery. The father alone remains.

The facts are that Dr. Geo. Harris was the attending physician in town. He tells us that the two daughters whose deaths occurred in Bellefonte died of typhoid fever. A married daughter, whose death occurred in Unionville, was attended by Dr. Russell, who pronounced her disease typhoid fever. Mrs. Fulton died of heart disease, which always proves fatal. He says there is no such a disease as black tongue and the idea that there were any unusual symptoms in this very sad instance of four deaths in one family is absurd.

—Owing to the frequency of attacks by robbers on mail trains in sparsely settled routes in the far West, the Postoffice Department has determined to arm, at the expense of the Government, every postal employe on these exposed railroad routes with weapons of the latest and most effective kind. They will be supplied with an abundance of ammunition and every convenience necessary for prompt work, and will thus be prepared to successfully defend themselves and the mails from attacks. It is said that many of the Western railroad companies have also decided to arm their trainmen, and it is expected that, with arms in the hands of trainmen, express messengers (already armed) and postal employes, train robberies in the far West will be less frequent in the future.

TWO BURGLARIES.

MAJOR WM. F. REYNOLDS' RESIDENCE AND ALSO THAT OF MRS. HARRIET LINN BURGLARIZED ON THURSDAY EVENING.

Two bold burglaries were committed in Bellefonte on Thursday evening, between 6 and 11 o'clock. The residence of Major William F. Reynolds, the handsomest in the town, was entered. Just how the bold burglars effected an entrance is not known. One or two mornings ago the Major noticed some burned matches on the porch in front of the door, as if some one had been examining the lock. The supposition is that a wax impression of the lock was made and a key manufactured for the purpose. Major Reynolds and Mr. Fred Reynolds were away from home until quite late in the evening. The domestic help were in the house, but retired early and heard nothing.

THE CHIEF SUFFERER

was Mr. Fred Reynolds, as his room was the only one from which anything was taken, and his loss is quite heavy, being at least $300 in jewelry and clothing. Among the articles were two gold watches, each of which has Mr. Fred Reynolds' name on it; a Masonic badge, also containing his monogram; a pair of gold sleeve buttons inscribed with the letter "R"; about a dozen scarf pins, other articles of jewelry and some clothing.

When they left the house they locked the door after them again and everything was found in its usual condition when the Major and Fred arrived home, except, of course, the disappearance of the articles enumerated.

The burglars entered

MRS. HARRIET LINN'S

residence through a rear window. All the usual occupants of the house were away from home until 11 o'clock. We have not obtained a list of the articles taken from Mrs. Linn, but they are valued at about $100 and among them are a few relics which are, of course, of special value to the owner.

NO ONE IS SUSPECTED,

but the most strenuous efforts are being made to-day to search for the guilty parties. We cannot imagine how, with proper efforts on the part of the authorities, the burglars can escape, as the articles taken are so easy of identification.

Mr. Derr steps to the front and advises everybody to purchase a burglar alarm.

Pistols are selling readily to-day and future intruders will receive a warm welcome.

In the present temper of the community it will be well for the tramps to give Bellefonte a wide berth.

Company D Organized.

Colonel Theo. Burchfield, accompanied by Adjutant W. C. Westfall, of the Fifth regiment, left Altoona on Tuesday afternoon for Blairsville, says the Altoona *Tribune*, whither he went to organize the new military company recently recruited there, and which will be known as company D, of the Fifth regiment. At Johnstown Messrs. Burchfield and Westfall were joined by Captain Carswell, of company H. On the same evening the command was organized by the election of John P. Kennedy as captain, Frank H. Zimmers as first lieutenant, and Robert M. Wilson as second lieutenant. Fifty-seven men were examined by Dr. Ehrenfeld, medical officer, and afterward sworn into the service. There are, however, sixty-five or seventy names on the original rolls, some of the men not having been yet examined. The new company is composed of a fine-looking body of men, and its prospects for success are very bright. It will have the support of the citizens of Blairsville, they being warm in their praise of the new organization. It will have their financial support as well.

—Preparations are being made by the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company for the construction of a new branch to run from Mahanoy City to Barry's and there connet with the branch for Shenandoah. The contract has been awarded and 200 men will be put to work within the next ten days. The grade will be heavy at some points and deep cutting and heavy filling at others. One cut will be forty feet deep and another twenty, and one of the embankments will be twenty-five feet high. The object in building the road is to do away with an old route and shorten the distance from Mahanoy City to Shenandoah about five miles.

—President Corbin, of the Reading, is considering plans for refunding $495,900 East Pennsylvania eleven per cent. bonds which mature March 1st. It is believed the bonds will be extended at four or perhaps four and a half per cent. The road is thirty-six miles long, and the traffic over it is more than sufficient to pay the rental paid by the Reading. The present mortgage is the only one upon it, and is at the rate of about $14,000 per mile. No intimation of the probable course to be adopted has yet been given out.

Wonderful Recovery.

The recovery of the venerable Rudy Pletcher, of Howard, from serious accident and illness occasions surprise and delight to numerous friends. Mr. Pletcher is 88 years of age. Some time ago an accident happened to him which caused the breaking of three ribs. At the same time he contracted the pneumonia in quite a violent form. The shock and disease prostrated the aged gentlemen and very few dared hope for his recovery. He has become quite lively and strong again and moves around among his friends as of yore, a living example of what a fine constitution will accomplish.

P. O. S of A.

P. S. P. George W. Channel, State organizer of the order, is stopping at the Bush House. He, with D. P. Thomas Maitland, of Williamsport, is here for the purpose of establishing a camp of this Patriotic order in Bellefonte. The order is very strong in the Eastern sections of the state, but as yet have had no camp in this town. The order is patriotic in its teachings, aiming to inculcate the doctrines of true American patriotism, loyalty to our free institutions, and fidelity to the flag of our Union. The order took a leading part in centennial anniversary of the adoption of the constitution of the United States; it has redemed Washingtons Head Quarters at Valley Forge from devastation, and ruin, and made it the Mecca for all lovers of our American Liberties. The Memorial association is now engaged in collecting such mementos as may have any historical connection with Washington's Head Quarters, or the camp at Valley Forge with a view of preserving them to future generations. Washington's head quarters will be restored to as near what they were during his occupancy, as the changes of time will permit. The order unites all the social and fraternal features that usually belong to secret societies. The camps are all known as Washington Camp No.—, P. O. S. of A.

In case of sickness they pay a weekly benefit of from three to five dollars as regulated by their local laws.

A charter for a camp, to be located here, is in the hands of Isaac Maitland, Esq., of the boiler works, and also with Mr. W. F. Harris at the Post Office, who will give any further information required. All lovers of American patriotism, and our free institutions are invited to sign the application for a charter.

Almost Froze to Death.

The following is from the *Raftsman's Journal* of Clearfield:

Two girls from Paradise started to walk to Rockton, during the fearfully stormy weather of Friday a-week, and almost froze to death. Their names were Michaels and Greenawalt. At a spot on the mountain known as "Burn's garden," about ten miles from Clearfield, the Michaels girl fell in the road and could go no further. Her companion unable to do anything for her, struggled on toward the house of Simon Painter, about three-fourths of a mile further, and the first house on the road from Clearfield. She fell exhausted as she entered the door and incoherently told Mrs. Painter of her companion. The woman, who was alone with her children, immediately took a hand-sled and went and found what he supposed to be the corpse of the girl. She loaded her on the sled and dragged it to the house, where both revived, though terribly frozen. Miss Greenawalt is now at her home suffering nothing worse than badly frosted toes, hands and ears, while Miss Michaels is still at Painter's with her feet and legs terribly frozen and fears were entertained that they would have to be amputated. She is under treatment of Dr. Spackman, of Luthersburg, and there are hopes of her recovery without submitting to such an operation.

—The annual meeting of the Huntingdon and Broad Top railroad and coal company was held in Philadelphia on Tuesday and stress was laid by the president, B. Andrews Knight, on the fact that after a lapse of three years the company resumed the payment of dividends last January. The receipts of the company for the year were $435,425 and the operating expenses $175,000, leaving net earnings of $260 425, an increase over those of 1886 of $37,689. The coal tonnage amounted to 1,100,528 tons, an increase of 208.330 tons, or over 23 per cent. The election for officers resulted as follows: President B. Andrews Knight; directors, Rathmell Wilson, John Deveraux, I. V. Williamson, James Long, James Whitaker, Thomas R. Patton, Jacob Naylor, Spencer M. Janney, William J. Barr, M. E. McDowell, William Cochran, and John B. Wattson.

—A supper was given on Wednesday evening at the home of J. A. Fiedler, editor of the *Keystone Gazette*, at which a large number of gentlemen were present, including Commissioners Fiedler and Decker, Commissioners' Clerk W. R. Mattern, Register Rupp, Treasurer Goss, Mr. Matthew Riddle, of Pleasant Gap, E. T. Tuten, editor of the Bellefonte *Republican*, and one other gentleman whose name we forget. The refreshments were very elegant and the time was spent enjoyably. Mr. Fiedler proved himself a royal entertainer and was assisted by his agreeable and accomplished wife.

—Rev. Sam Jones said to his entertainers here that of the one thousand audiences in this country to which he has spoken he never met one which showed a higher appreciation his remarks than the one here, nor one which was more satisfactory in every respect to him.

17° Below Zero.

SNOW SHOE INTERSECTION, Feb. 10, 1888.

MR. EDITOR: Thinking that a word from me might be of interest to at least some of your readers who may have lost their plants last night, I append the following report as indicated by my thermometer.

Feb. 9th, at 6 p m, zero. At 9 p m 8 degrees below; at 12 midnight 14 below; Feb. 10th at 2 a m, 16 below; at 4 a m, 17 below; it then became cloudy and at 6 a m, the mercury had risen to 14 below, whilst at 8 this a m, it indicated 10 below. But few persons in Centre county may be aware of the low temperature which prevailed most of the night. I was up all night, endeavored to keep the stoves in my greenhouses red hot all the time; still I was not able to counteract the cold, having sustained considerable damage, hoping, that others have sustained less even in proportion. I remain as ever yours J. ZEIGLER.

Snow Shoe Intersection Feb. 10, 1888.

Another Lively Fox Chase.

Foxes seem to be numerous in this vicinity and also along the Bald Eagle. Almost daily dogs from the vicinity of Howard start up foxes and chase them long distances. The most remarkable chase of which we ever heard occurred this week.

Clarence Cooke, of Howard, had a valuable hound, not much over a year old. Early in the week the dog started a large fox and chased it two days and a half. Though often apparently baffled, the dog would not give up the chase, but would again and again get on the track of the fox. During all this time, of course, the dog eat nothing and when it at length overtook the fox in the Bald Eagle mountains it was greatly exhausted The dog, however, killed the fox, and, when found on Wednesday it was dead and cold. It was the over-exertion that caused the dog's death.

Deafness Can't be Cured

by local applications, as they can not reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure Deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucus lining of the Eustachain Tube. When this tube gets inflamed, you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucus surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that we can not cure by taking Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circular, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O

Sold by Druggists, 75 cents.

—We are sure we can congratulate the ladies of the Episcopal church for the elegant taste which they displayed in the arrangement and decoration of the supper tables on Thursday evening. Silver and glass ware with handsome bouquets gave a rich tone to the tables, and proved appetizing before the viands were even tasted. The supper itself was excellent. The turkey was tender and sweet, the oysters delicious, the ice cream and cake par excellence. We noticed that the room was a scene of liveliness and the tables thronged. Indeed, so crowded was it that some people who held tickets were not able to get in at all. Among those present was Rev. Mr. Ryan, the minister of the Christian church. Mr. Youngman, of the *Watchman* office, also enjoyed his supper immensely. Whoever knew of an editor with whom eating was not a favorite amusement?

Letter List.

Following is a complete list of the letters remaining in the postoffice at Bellefonte, Centre county, Penn'a, February 6, 1888:

Robt. T. Bordner, Harvey Butts, David Craft, William Cunningham, Bertha Garbrick, Miss Maggie Gill, William Harter, George Hassinger, Miss Annie E. Houser, John I. Jones, R. F. Lockard, N. L. McGiw, Miss Jane Moyer, H. C. Myers, Samuel Pottorf, W. E. Robinson, Robert Saylor, Samuel I. Smith, H. H. Shively, Miss S. Shuey, Mrs. Patrick Scondlor, John W. Wilson, Miss S. C. Wise-5.

Persons inquiring for letters named in the above list will please say advertised.

JAS. H. DOBBINS, P. M.

—Encouraged by the success of the employes of the Pennsylvania Railroad, west of Pittsburg, in securing an increase of ten per cent. in wages, those east of that point are now trying the same experiment. We are glad to learn that they will probably succeed. By the way the methods pursued by the employes of the Pennsylvania company seem to be the proper ones. They do not strike, nor even *demand* an increase, but respectfully request it. When employes act in this way the managers will grant the request if possible. The domineering and ungentlemanly actions of Corbin, of the Reading road, and also of that fellow (now dead) whom Jay Gould had on his Southwestern road may be successful for a time, but they are certainly not conducive to the best interests of the road.

Bellefonte Republican,

EDWARD T. TUTEN, - - Editor

Terms, $2.00 per annum in Advance

Local Department.

—Republican and Philadelphia Press $2.00 a year.

—Yes, you received a valentine. How did you like it?

—The Harrisburg *Telegram* circulates a very nobby calendar.

—Many tons of baled hay are being shipped by Mr. E. C. Humes.

—Vast quantities of the beautiful cover forest and field for miles around.

—Twenty-two degrees below zero at Sandy Ridge last Friday morning.

—The pay car started on its trip along the Tyrone division Monday morning.

—The Y. M. C. A. meeting on Sunday afternoon was attended more largely than any for a month past.

—The number of frozen hydrants and frozen water pipes makes water scarce in some sections of the town.

—Three of Policemen Gares' children have been quite seriously ill, but have recovered. Dr. Hoy attended them.

—The moon was new on Saturday and if this evening is clear sky-gazers should catch a glimpse of its silver crescent.

—The conveyance to the Brockerhoff House was pretty well filled when it went to the hotel on Monday at 5 o'clock.

—The Republican and Philadelphia Press one year $2.00.

—Actress Lilly Langtry is having some more good luck. She bored for water on her land at Carson, Nevada, and struck silver.

—It is possible that the Claire Scott dramatic combination, a very excellent organization, will be here on the 22d instant to remain several nights.

—Much of the reason for frozen and bursted water pipes is because the pipes are not laid deep enough. There is considerable carelessness in this respect.

—The next mock trial will take place on the 30th of this month, when Dis't Att'y Speer will be found guilty of various high crimes against the Commonwealth.

—We also learn that an overcoat belonging to Major Wm. F. Reynolds was among the articles taken by the burglars who entered his house on Thursday evening.

—Between Friday morning and Monday morning, in York, 5½ inches of snow fell and the result was the best sleighing of the season. Quite different in Bellefonte.

—The property in Coleville, owned by Mr. James Reed and wife, was sold on Friday to Mrs. Isaac Thomas, of this place. The price received was between $900 and $1000.

—Republican and Philadelphia Press $2.00 a year.

—Mr. Joseph Rodgers, an aged and much respected citizen of Milesburg, died on Saturday evening. He was the father of Mr. Rodgers, who is one of the officient clerks in the railroad office here.

—On Thursday afternoon James Peck, of Honey Grove, Juniata county, while walking on the track east of Mifflinburg, was struck by a passing train and instantly killed. He was 28 years old and unmarried.

—That indefatigable Prosecuting Attorney, Francis Speer, says that the receipts of Tuesday evening's mock trial netted $15, which has been turned over to the treasurer. Pretty good for a ten cent farce.

—The front which obstructed the store room in the corner of the Arcade building has been removed and the handsome room with its extended glass front stands out in bold relief. W. Rowe & Bro. expect to occupy it this week.

—The Centre Hall *Times* records that an individual named Jacob From was recently tried before Justice James C. Boal of that place for stealing turkeys, and will be compelled to appear at the April court on the same charge.

—We would call special attention to the advertisement in this issue, of Hoopes, Bro. & Thomas, the well known Nurserymen of West Chester, Pa., who are in want of a few more salesmen to sell their specialities in Nursery stock.

—The office of chaperon on the Pennsylvania Railroad has been created, and Mrs. H. F. Bender, of Philadelphia, appointed to the place. Her duties are to accompany and look after unprotected ladies on excursions and point out the various places of interest. Her salary will be $75 per month.

—The Republican and Philadelphia Press one year $2.00.

—The interior arrangement of Gerberich, Hale & Co's flouring mill, with its ponderous and excellent machinery and splendid appointments, is moving along most satisfactorily. The present arrangement gives much more space, apparently, in the mill, and the entire interior has such an air of cleanliness and beauty as to be quite inviting. The new heating arrangement is perfectly satisfactory and the perfection of comfort. The only change in the market made by Mr. Gerberich on Tuesday was to increase the price of corn on the ear from 40 to 45 cents.

FIFTY YEARS.

James G. and Rebecca K. Evans, of Spring Mills, Celebrate Their Golden Wedding.

A LARGE GATHERING OF RELATIVES AND FRIENDS.

On Monday, the 6th of February, the home of the much respected and beloved Mr. and Mrs. James G. Evans, of Spring Mills, was a scene of unusual joy and festivity. The occasion was a memorable one and well worthy the *eclat* which marked it. Mr. and Mrs. Evans had reached the fiftieth year of their married life, and there was a general gathering of relatives from near and far to indulge in social pleasures and express congratulation and good wishes to the happy couple who were its centre of attraction. Prof. D. M. Wolf, Co. Sup't. ent of Schools, has been a member of their family for over thirty years and none was more active than he in rendering it an event notable for its success. In the general management of this pleasant affair much is due to him.

The groom was seventy-five years of age on the first of September, 1887. The bride will be seventy years old on the 15th of the approaching June. They were married on February 6, 1838, at the residence of the bride's father, in Milleeim, this county, Rev. P. S. Fisher, (father of Dr. C. P. W. Fisher, of Boalsburg, and Dr. P. S. Fisher, of Zion, this Co.) performing the ceremony. The father of the groom of half a century ago was Lott Evans, of Spring Mills, for a long period a magistrate of the county; the father of the bride was Jacob Krider, for several sessions a member of the Legislature and ten years associate judge. One of his sons is Rev. Lott Krider Evans, of Pottstown, Pa. This L-o-double-t way of spelling the name is peculiar in this family. Besides his son, Rev. L. K. Evans, of Pottstown, there are two other sons—Rev. John M. Evans, of Salisbury, Somerset county, and Mr. J. Wells Evans, who is the good boy that remained at home and worked on the farm, his home being in Spring Mills.

THE GUESTS

present were as follows: Mr and Mrs. John Wagner, Mr. and Mrs. John Brachbill, Mrs. J. P. Harris and daughter, Miss Emma, Mr. and Mrs. R. M. Magee, Mr. and Mrs. C M Bower, all of Bellefonte; Dr and Mrs E M Wolf, of Oil City; Dr and Mrs C P W Fisher, of Boalsburg; Rev L C Edmonds, of South Bethlehem; Rev and Mrs J F DeLong, of Lewisburg; Rev Mr and Mrs T S Land, of Centre Hall; Rev Z A Yearick, of Aaronsburg; Mr James Grove and Miss Beckie Grove, Mr and Mrs Henry Krumrine, Mr and Mrs George B Crawford, of Spring Mills; Mrs Sallie Bolender, of Freeport, Ill.; Rev and Mrs L Krider Evans and two children, of Pottstown, Pa.; J Wells Evans, wife and three children, of Spring Mills; Rev J M Evans, wife and child, of Salisbury, Somerset county. Including Rev D M Wolf, there were seven ministers in the company.

THE EXERCISES

were simple and uncermonious, just as they were suggested at the time. Rev. Z. A. Yearick, the pastor of the family, in a brief prayer, invoked the Divine blessing upon the couple whom they had met to congratulate and to do honor, and also prayed that the events of the day might be beneficial to each one. The dinner was served soon after the noon hour and was a bounteous and elaborate feast, including all the delicacies known to the culinary art. At the table thought flowed freely, bright intercourse and quick repartee spiced the exchange of comment and reminiscences interesting to all were revived to the memory. At length it was ended and a little formality was infused into the proceedings by Rev. L. Kryder Evans, the eldest son, who, in behalf of his parents, thanked the assembled friends for their presence and gifts. And just here we may state that the presents were costly and beautiful and showed care and taste in their selection.

Then the Rev. L. C. Edmonds, a former pastor of the family, presented the golden wedding ring—two rings in one embellished with several groups of hearts, four in each. This was a ceremony of great interest not only to the company, but also to the minister and the aged couple, who could look back on so many happy years spent together. The acquaintance of Rev. Mr. Edmonds with Mr. and Mrs. Evans began thirty years ago. He had been associated with them more or less closely ever since, knew them to revere them and he had requested the privilege of presenting this ring as his gift to his aged friends. His address while brief was couched in the happiest language and expressed the most appropriate sentiment.

Each person present can bear testimony to the great pleasure which the occasion afforded them. To meet the aged couple at such a favored period in life was itself an inspiration and a benediction. More deep and earnest than language expressed were the wishes for continued happiness and prosperity to to them while they still tread life's pathway, and here the writer, who was one of the company, will again add his heartfelt congratulations.

All who took part in the affair have reason to be grateful to Conductor Reamer and crew who, at inconvenience to themselves, stopped the train twice near the home of Mr. and Mrs. Evans for the benefit of arriving and departing guests

R. M. M.

FRIDAY EXERCISES.

PROGRAMME OF LITERARY ATTRACTIONS IN THE HIGH SCHOOL.

There was a dialogue in the High School on Friday afternoon. It was entitled, "The Rival Speaker." Charles T. Noll and Andy Cruse took parts in it. "We're all Here" recited Belle Barnhart. "God Bless the Workingman" was Bridgie Curry's recitation.

Frank Karstetter, in an essay, went with his school companions on "A Visit to New York." After that city had been sufficiently admired James Dolan read an essay entitled, "Rivers." Jennie Powers read one entitled, "The Modern Hero." "Matches to Sell" was the selection which May Taylor recited. Another recitation, this time by Elsie Herkimer and entitled "Dorkin's Night," was given. As W. A. Butts declaimed "St. Helena" thought was carred back to the unhappy days of Napoleon.

Jennie Crittenden read her essay. It was "The Life of a Dollar." Following it was a recitation by May Woodring—"The Watcher." "Heroes" was the excellent subject of Emma Herkimer's essay. Robert Taylor told about "The Fox" in a brief essay.

"Immortality" was the lofty theme of Ed. P. Butts' declamation. Fannie Twitmire based a more than ordinarily good essay on "Kind Words," while Lee B. Woodcock had a similar exercise on "Alfred the Great."

Jennie Fauble recited "A Basket of Flowers" and Chas. Garner concluded the exercises with an essay on the subject "Dogs"

—The Republican and Philadelphia Press one year $2.00.

Lent, and How it is Regarded.

The religious season named Lent began on Wednesday of this week and will last forty days exclusive of Sundays which are no part of Lent. The first day of the season is known as Ash Wednesday and is one of the most important and solemn days of the Christian year. The concluding week of Lent, commonly called Holy Week, is the most solemn of the season as it commemorates the, last week in the Saviour's life. Friday of that week, known as Good Friday, is observed not only in the church, but the civil State government recognizes its importance and has declared it a holiday. The season is kept with most solemn services in the Roman Catholic and Protestant Episcopal churches. The Lutherans and Reformed churches also observe it with special services. One of the religious requirements of the season is fasting, a worship which must be acknowledged as acceptable to and required by God from all who pretend to follow the teachings of the Christian religion, though the members of most of the others Christian churches differ from those of the ones named as to the way of rendering this service. Some believe it should not be at stated seasons, but at times of great National calamity or when in deep mental trouble.

Deaths in one Family.

On Saturday night, February 4, Mrs. Elizabeth Crotzer died in this place. The funeral occurred in Mill Hall Tuesday forenoon. The deceased was a brother of Mr. Isaac Shaffer of Lock Haven. Just as Mr. and Mrs. Shaffer were about to go to the funeral they received word that Mrs. Shaffer's brother, Frank Proctor, had died in Hollidaysburg that morning. On Friday of that week Mrs. Shaffer received notice of the death of another brother, Mr. William N. Proctor of Baltimore.

Another instance occurred in this place last week. On Tuesday the wife of Rev. D. S. Monroe, D. D., received intelligence of the death of a brother and on Saturday Doctor Monroe, himself, was notified by telegraph, of the death of his brother, a minister of the M. E. church, in Ohio.

—Republican and Philadelphia Press $2.00 a year.

Thanks Expressed.

Mr. James Crotzer and Mrs. Elizabeth Frain, of this place, the son and daughter, respectively, of the late Mrs. Elizabeth Crotzer, whose death occurred on Saturday, night, February 4, desire us to express thanks to the many kind friends and neighbors who did so much to aid and console them during the illness and at the time of the death of their venerable and much-beloved relative. Many were the kind words and delicate attentions they received and they take this way to express their earnest gratitude. "Kind words never die."

—About fifty houses have been erected in the new town of Hastings in Cambria county. The syndicate engaged there have a large number of men engaged on the new coke ovens and the railroad to the place is almost completed. Mr John Sourbeck, of this place, has not yet opened his store but he expects to go there for that purpose soon. General D. H. Hastings and Major J. L. Spangler were in town on Saturday discussing the present and proposed improvements in that enterprising locality.

—We are told that Rev. Sam Jones has promised to return to Bellefonte in October of this year to remain a week.

POTTER POST, G. A. R.

GIVES TWO VERY EXCELLENT ENTERTAINMENTS IN MILESBURG.

On Friday evening Potter Post, G. A. R., Milesburg, gave an enjoyable entertainment which was attended by a very large number of people. We were not able to be present, but hear it spoken of in highest terms. An entertainment was also given by the Post on Saturday evening, at which there was also a large attendance.

The camp-fire of Post 261, G. A. R., of Milesburg, was opened with music by the drum corps, composed of comrades J. Key, Swinehart and Draukman. This was followed by "The Elder's Quickstep" by the Milesburg Band. The choir, composed of Mrs. Zimmerman, Misses Florence and Ida Orris, Claudia and Mary Smith, Emma Stevens and Della Campbell, Messrs. Knarr, Cal and John Zimmerman and W. H. Musser, favored the large assembly with that inspiring song, "Rally 'Round the Flag."

Captain Curtin came forward and in appropriate language told what they intended to do at the camp-fire. The entertainment proper began with a representation of "The Boys of '61." "John Brown's Body" was sung by the choir.

The drill of the awkward squad, in which Claude Smith, Will Smith, Albert Austin, Robert Shirk, Howard Martin and Robert McGinley took the leading parts, was very amusing and caused much applause. The drum corps then furnished music, after which the "The Red, White and Blue" was played by the band.

The appearance of the elephant caused much amusement, but the effect on the boys who saw the elephant was not so funny, as nearly all the characters were wounded—some minus legs, some arms. Music, "We shall meet, but not Forever," by the choir. The band then played the "Little Dandy" overture, which was followed by a very realistic camp scene, in which "We are Tenting To-night on the Old Camp Ground" was sung with effect.

The next scene showed the soldiers reading and writing letters. As fast as one soldier would get a letter written another would steal it and read it aloud, producing merriment.

Scene showing how the news of Lee's defeat at Gettysburg was received in camp.

An excellent medley by the band followed, after which the band, owing to a previous engagement, was obliged to retire.

The next scene showed how a forager was caught and treated if to a wooden overcoat and how another was gagged and buckled.

In the army the chaplain acts as postmaster and the next representation showed how he was bothered by the soldiers coming for mail. He got tired of it after a while and put up a sign reading, "No mail. Don't known when there will be any." Some of the boys coming up read the sign and added, "Don't care a D——n." Consternation of the chaplain on his return.

Music by choir, "We are Here To-night for Fun."

Firing on the picket line and the surgeons at work after the battle was produced. In this scene a leg was amputated in a very realistic manner.

The return of the foragers and the joy of boys in camp came next. The appearance of the old Farmer from whom the boys stole and the way the officers and the boys "fixed" him was intensely interesting.

"Marching Through Georgia" by the drum corps.

The colonel tries to drill a raw Dutch recruit, but the recruit gets the better of him.

The Major's pet put in an appearance and caused much mirth, as did also Nippenberg and the dog. Solo, "The Cricket in the Wall," by Miss Emma Stevens with Miss Ida Orris at the organ.

The closing scene showed what the boys are now; that is, after having served through the war. Song by the comrades, 'We are the Boys." As the audience was dismissed the drum corps furnished music.

The hall was well filled and the order good except in one instance when a drunken man got too lively and had to be ejected. We return thanks to Mr. W. H. Musser, Mr. Alfred Smith, and to Mr. George Orris, for courtesies extended.

This Post will give a dramatic entertainment in the course of a few weeks and extend an invitation to all to be present.

—Art has done much to make St. Valentine's day a success. A glimpse in the windows of the art stores of any large city will reveal the fact that the ingenuity of brush and pencil, embroidery and sentiment have been taxed to adequately meet the demand for Cupid's trade in hearts. Leap year does not cut down the sale of the exquisite trifles, in fact, if the statement of a prominent dealer be accepted, the trade this year has more than doubled. Ladies have prepared lists of their gentlemen friends and send to each and all of them a reminder of feminine privilege and hearty good will. Among the novelties this year are large book-shaped cards of parchment containing within covers a delicate and costly etching. The outside cover is decorated in water colors, usually in floral design. Cards portfolio-shaped, containing a series of exquisite paintings, are among the more costly novelties. The most suggestive, however, of art-and-cupid manufacture, is a bow and arrow, in plush, velvet, satin or cardboard, as desired. Among the vast collection on display in the stores it is almost impossible to particularize; that taste indeed would be fastidious and unreasonable to long remain unsuited.

Personal Pencilings.

Capt. Austin Curtin is in Sunbury, Pa.

Ex Gov. Curtin has been in Allentown this week.

Mr. Arthur Brown went to Pittsburg at 10.30 o'clock on Tuesday morning.

Mr. E. M. Valentine, of Philadelphia, is sojourning in Bellefonte at present.

Dr. and Mrs. F. B. O'Neil, of New York, are registered at the Brockerhoff House.

Jerome Moyer, of Wolf's Store, after a somewhat long and serious siege of illness, is able to be about again.

Mr. Harry Hibler, of Erie, the son of Dr. A. Hibler, of this place, is at present the guest of the Doctor and his wife.

Mr. Frank Wescott, who formerly was employed in the glass works here, is at present in town greeting many friends.

We hear that Mr. S. H. Williams is attending the Department Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic at Allentown.

Dr. Rothrock, one of Centre county's best and most successful dentists, is at present a guest of W. F. Canan and family.—*Tyrone Herald.*

We were pleased to see Dr. Thomas R. Hayes in town one day this week. He told us that Mrs. Hayes, then in Harrisburg, would be here soon.

Rev. Mr. Ebersol, of Snow Shoe, who has been visiting his parents in Sterling, Pa., was so kind as to call on us on Wednesday while he was passing through town.

Mr. Isaac Ogenkurk, of Brady township, Huntingdon county, is very ill, and Mrs. J. A. Aikens, of this place, who is one of his seven children, is now at his bedside.

Dr. J. W. Rhone has received word from Mr. Allen C. Swalley, the new secretary of the Y. M. C. A. that he will not be in Bellefonte until some time next week.

Hon. L. A. Mackey has declined to run as a candidate for select councilman-at-large in Lock Haven. Mr. Mackey will probably be the Democratic candidate for Congress.

Mr. James Noll, law student with Orvis & Bower, has been devoting a few weeks of his time in teaching school, taking the place of his brother, who is the regular teacher.

Judge Orvis has again become quite well and has been circulating among his friends since Wednesday last. He looks so very well that it is not easy to believe that he was sick at all.

Mr. Walter W. Bayard is mentioned as a candidate for the Republican nomination for chief burgess. Walter is a popular young gentleman, a sound Republican and will certainly make a strong candidate.

Rev. D. S. Monroe, D. D., the pastor of the Methodist church, has been requested to deliver a sermon on "Woman's Rights and Woman's Wrong's." He will accede to this request on Sunday evening, February 19.

Mr. Theodore Deschner came home on Tuesday from his trip to Florida. It was a decidedly pleasant and interesting trip and Mr. D. saw much to please him, though we have no doubt he will conclude to remain in Bellefonte.

Major J. L. Spangler departed on Monday for Hastings, Pa., at which place he seems to delight in spending most of his time, despite the fact that some are inclined to poke fun at the town. Fifty houses already erected, did you say, Major?

Rev. Mr. Wharton, a minister of the Methodist church located in New Bloomfield, Pa., was in Bellefonte on Tuesday. Owing to ill health, he expects to sever his connection with the active ministry and is contemplating the feasability of locating in Bellefonte to practice dentistry.

Mr. Robert R. McManigle, of Williamsport, is in Bellefonte at present with the object of writing up the business interests of the town. He has a large experience in this work, having written up many of the towns in the State. He considers Bellefonte a very good subject. It is probable that the result of his investigations will appear in this paper.

Robert I. Haines, one of Snow Shoe's leading citizens, called upon his many friends in Bellefonte on Tuesday. Mr. Haines is one of the best hunters in the county and every year adds to his reputation as a wonderful Nimrod. He is also Justice of the Peace and is often called upon to dispense justice which he always does so justly as to give general satisfaction.

—Republican and Philadelphia Press $2.00 a year.

—Mr. Allen C. Swalley, the new secretary of the Y. M. C. A., has notified President Lieb that he will give the Association here his services after the 15th inst., Wednesday of this week

MERE MOCKERY.

The Judicial Farce Enacted on Tuesday Night.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY FRANCIS SPEER'S GREAT CONSPIRACY.

The court which sat in Association hall on Tuesday night was able and honest, but it is disgraced by District Attorney F. Speer, a mere pettifogger who has probably by perpetrating Democratic frauds on the ballot box made his way to be prosecuting attorney for the county. On Tuesday evening he was fined $16 for contempt of court—the pity is that his honor Judge Gray didn't fine him $16,000!

Through the machinations of this district attorney an innocent and guileless young man named Linn Murphy was found guilty of larceny, fined $250 and sentenced to imprisonment 6 months. Thus, a temporary triumph of his nefarious schemes was accomplished and a beautiful posy of innocence will fade in prison gloom, but surely "truth crushed to earth will rise again" and ere long the District Attorney will be behind prison bars or else a fugitive from justice.

To begin with, Mr. Speer was afraid there might be some one on the jury possessing too much intelligence to be twisted around his little finger so he challenged the writer when called. The witnesses for the Commonwealth manifestly gave false testimony for Attorney J. Milton Furey succeeded in trapping each one, showing that what they said was absolutely false. For instance, the first witness, Bill Clark, sometimes known as Chas. Noll, don't know a horse from an old brindle cow. John Bayard, Robert Glenn, (Ed. Butts,) Johnson (Robert Taylor) and Detective Lembkey were all men of similar intelligence. We are surprised that the jury listened to what they said at all.

On the side for the defense every witness was as childlike and bland as a heathen Chinee. One could tell by their countenances that their word should be taken for truth under any circumstances. There, for instance, was the prisoner at the bar, whose entire appearance is winning and attractive. Mr. Larimer (Ralph Mann), Mr. Zerby (W. A. Butts), James Mahaffey (George Rowan) and E. C. Humes (Harry Tibbens) told their story in a straight forward manner that no one could fail to believe, and it carried with it the conviction that the prisoner was a pious, exemplary gentleman, who never saw a bottle of beer in his life.

The attorneys made their speeches—Mr. Furey delivering a beautiful address, while Mr. Speer ranted, raved and roared.

The judge charged the jury impartially while Attorney Singer and Doctor Geissinger sat on either side as associate judges and smiled complaisantly. The jury retired. What could have possessed them to find the defendant guilty we cannot conceive. Certain it is, if we had remained on we would have hung the the jury all night to receive a verdict of acquittal. Their names were J A Finkbinder, A Lukenbach, L A Wian, C U Hoffer, Geo M Noll, Robert Voris, Calvin Ray, Harris Mann, Q A Daniels, W B Waitland, Dr. H K Hoy, John Shugert. John Laurie was clerk of court and Harry DeSylva was the constable.

The next time a petition is read in mock court Terror-at-Law Speer should secure the services of a small boy to spell it out for him.

—The Republican and Philadelphia Press one year $2.00.

SHERIFF COOKE.

We were indignant at the insinuations made by the *Watchman* concerning Sheriff Robert Cooke, and were sure that they were not true and should never have been published. We are assured by the Sheriff and all his friends that we may deny them entire. Affidavits are being prepared which will be published in due time that will prove conclusively that Sheriff Cooke is entirely guiltless of the insinuations made by the *Watchman*.

As we said, the article should never have been published, but now that it has given the Sheriff an opportunity to exculpate himself from all evil rumors it may, perhaps, be as well.

How such rumors had their origin is almost unaccountable. Could they be the invention of enemies? Surely, mere politics could not prompt such disgraceful methods. The Republican party and their Democratic friends may rest assured that they voted for and elected one who is worthy the office which he occupies.

—Republican and Philadelphia Press $2.00 a year.

Thanking their Friends.

The family of the late venerable Joseph Rodgers, of Milesburg, return thanks through the DAILY NEWS to the friends who extended so many favors during their recent affliction. Human hearts, grief-burdened, are strengthened to bear their affliction, and the debt of gratitude thus imposed is too great for words to express.

MARRIED.

McCANN—KEARN.—On the 1st of February, at the home of the bride's parents in Madisonburg, by Rev. H. S Bassem, Mr. Harry J. McCann, of Mackeyville, Clinton county, Pa., and Mrs. Emma J. Kearn, of Madisonburg, this county.

HARTER—MARTIN.—On the 24th of January 1888, near Jacksonville, by Rev. M. L. Jamison, Mr. Harry E. Harter and Miss Margaret A. Martin, both of Marion township, this county.